INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

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VOL. XVII NO. 161-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 9 1929 ONE ANNA

WILL LABOUR CABINET FOUNDER ON MEERUT ROCKS?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn Declines To Receive Deputation

WHO RULES INDIA?

Home Member or Labour Cabinet

SOCIALIST SECRETARY OF STATE JEERED IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Mr. Hutchinson's Mother Addresses Manchester Meeting

LONDON, July 8.

The Labour Government, says London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, is evidently in a quandry over the Meerut prosecutions.

To Mrs. Sarojini Naidu belongs the credit of taking the first step to draw attention of the Labour Secretary of State for India to the far-reaching implications of Meerut prosecutions. It was followed by private consultation between the left-wing members of the Labour Party and discussions between them as to the most effective method of securing redress.

It appears that originally it was decided to raise a discussion in the House of Commons last week.

As far as can be ascertained Mr. Maxton, the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, and who is also associated with the League Against Imperialism was entrusted with the task of raising the question in the House of Commons. This was evidently taken for granted and last week's issue of the "New Leader" appeared with an Indian cartoon in which Mr. Maxton prominently figured and the inscription ran below Mr. Maxton "Member for India who raised the Meerut question in the Commons."

But as public knew only too well Mr. Maxton raised no question at all in the House of Commons last week.

WHAT DEBATE WAS DROPPED

It cannot be said that the "New Leader" was ill-informed because there is the closest contact between Mr. Maxton and Mr. Fenner Brockway, the editor of the "New Leader." The only presumption is that though Mr. Maxton had notified those concerned of his intention to raise discussion in the House of Commons he had been persuaded not to do so. And since Mr. Maxton holds responsible position as the Chairman of Independent Labour Party it must have been felt that raising of discussion would embarrass the Labour Government.

BRINGING PRESSURE ON GOVT.

In the meanwhile it is only due to the members of Independent Labour Party, especially that small band which takes interest in India and whom Mr. Fenner Brockway can be said to typify, that they are making every effort to exert pressure on the Labour Government to see that either the prosecution is withdrawn or if persisted in, is conducted with regard to decency, justice and fairplay and persons are tried for acts of conspiracy and not for political opinions.

MR. W. BENN DECLINES TO DISCUSS INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In this connection I must also refer to report, which is strongly current that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, declined to receive a deputation consisting of Messrs. Maxton, Brockway, Brown and Mardy Jones, which desired to wait on Mr. Wedgwood Benn in connection with Indian affairs. It is stated that one of the principal subjects to have been discussed would have been Meerut prosecutions. No information is available as to exact reasons for which Mr. Wedgwood Benn declined to receive the deputation. But it is stated that Mr. Benn's view was that as he had met Mr. Maxton privately and discussed the matters with him there was no need for receiving the deputation.

WHO REALLY RULES INDIA.

In this connection it is necessary to point out that position of Labour Government is very delicate. It is the prerogative of Governor-General-in-Council to order or not to order State prosecutions of the nature of Meerut prosecutions. Once the decision has been taken and the wheels of law have been set in motion how could the Labour Secretary of State intervene officially? The Labour Government which jeopardised its tenure in 1924 by its intervention in Campbell prosecution is not likely to commit similar mistake. If there was a nominee of the Labour Government as Viceroy possibly it would be possible for the Labour Government to convey a delicate hint. But even if the Viceroy was a Labour nominee the prospects are that he would be overruled by his Cabinet which consists of strong Civilian coterie. As one Laour member explained in a matter like this the Secretary to the Home Department of the Government of India was more powerful than the whole Labour Government put together.—Free Press Beam Service.

—:o:—

SOCIALIST CABINET UNMASKED

HUTCHINSON'S MOTHER ATTEMPT TO SEE MR. BENN

LONDON, July 8.

The reply that "The Government does not want another Campbell case" given by a Minister of the present Labour Cabinet to the mother of Mr. Hutchinson, one of tho accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case when the latter sought an interview with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, certainly speaks for itself in regard to the attitude of the present Labour Government towards India, towards the ques-

Continued on page 8.

LAHORE CONGRESS

Tamil Nadu Votes Gandhiji for Presidentship

MADRAS, July 8.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has recommended 2 names for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress, the first three among them being Mahatmaji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Rajendra Prasad.—Free Press.

Dutt in Precarious Condition

—:o:—

24TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, July 8.

Mr. Mukteshwar Dutt who has reached the 24th day of his hunger strike, is lying in a precarious condition in the Lahore Central Jail. He fainted several times yesterday and to-day.

It is understood if Mr. Dutt's condition continues to be grave, it is likely that the Magisterial enquiry into Saunders' murder case may not come up on the 10th before the Special Magistrate as Dutt is also an accused in that case. If the condition of Dutt is improving he might be taken to the Court in a stretcher to conform to the requirement of law as to the presence of the accused during trial.—Free Press.

Hunt for Proscribed Manifesto

LAHORE, July 8

The police held numerous house searches last evening under Section 99A Cr. P.C. in connection with the proscribed manifesto of Naujawan Bharat Sabha issued about two years ago over the signature of B. C. Vohra, the then Secretary of the Sabha. Among those whose houses were searched were: Chabildas, a member of the Servants of the People Society and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha; Ramkishen, President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha; Ihsan Ilahi, Sodhi Pindi Das, Dr. Benari Das and Dhanwantri Babusingh, members of the Sabha and Ganpatrai, Sub-editor of "Milap" and the Secretary of the Sabha.—A.P.

POLICE SEARCHES CONTINUE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 8.

Searches are also reported to have been made in Jullunder in the house of Mr. Doulatram Khanna, Secretary City Congress Committee and President, Naujawan Bharat Sabha.—Free Press.

HONOURING KABALI

—:o:—

HIS BROTHER'S APPEAL TO CUTCHEES

ANJAR, July 8.

The brother of the first Indian Airman Kabali wires from Karachi: Mr. Kabali will land at Anjar if the weather permits. The contemplated All-Cutch address is being arranged to be given to him.

All Cutchees are requested to cooperate in welcoming the first Indian airman, their Cutchee brother. The programme is still unsettled, but will be notified hereafter.

All correspondence in this matter is to be addressed to Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi, Anjar Post.—Free Press.

ARABS ON WAR PATH

March To Shiraz Begun

REVOLUTION IN PERSIA

LONDON, July 8.

Teheran.—Conversations are still proceeding with a view to end the Fars insurrection, and Government is optmistic.

It is stated, however, that the Khamseh Arabs are on the war path, south-east of Shiraz. It is reported that they have taken Niriz and Fasa, and they are said to be advancing on Shiraz, via Sarvistan and Kazameh; but their strength is yet unknown.—Reuter.

INVESTORS OF TURKISH BONDS

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO ANGORA GOVT.

LONDON, July 8.

A deputation of investors who have placed their money in Turkish Government bonds have decided to take concerted action to make representations to the Turkish Government urging them to meet in future their financial obligations regularly.

It is complained that the Turkish Government are not regular in meeting their financial commitments.—Free Press Beam Service.

JUTE WORKERS RESUME WORK

—:o:—

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

CALCUTTA, July 8.

4,000 workmen of the Alliance Meghna Baranagar jute mills who struck work since Friday evening on the question of wages and working hours, resumed work to-day on the assurance of the Kakinara Labour Union, that a peaceful settlement of the disputes will be made at to-day's conference.—Free Press.

KING'S HEALTH

No Cause for Alarm

—:o:—

VISIT TO SANDRINGHAM POSTPONED

LONDON, July 8.

It is understood that the King is not confined to bed. The postponement of his visit to Sandringham is in no way connected with the King's attendance at the thanksgiving Service.

Lord Dawson saw the King last evening after which an X-Ray examination was decided. It is understood that doctors wish to be thoroughly satisfied that there will be no recurrence of the abcess.

His Majesty's temperature has not risen. It is emphasised that there hould be no alarm, the trouble being purely local. Reuter.

DEPARTURE TO SANDRINGHAM POSTPONED

LONDON, July 8.

An official announcement says that the King's departure to Sandringham to-day has been postponed on account of an X-ray examination of the sinus in the right chest which has not made satisfactory progress. His Majesty's general health is good.

TEXT OF BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued from Buckingham Palace at half past eleven this morning says: "The King was not fatigued by the ceremony of the thanksgiving service. Though His Majesty's general health is good, the condition of the sinus in the right chest was not made satisfactory progress. In order to gain assistance of a further X-ray examination. His Majesty's departure for Sandringham (which was to have occurred to-day) has been postponed for a short period."—Signed Sir Stanley Hewitt, Sir Henry Martyn, Sir Hugh Rigby, Lord Dawson of Penn.—Reuter.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN HECKLED.

Mr. Hall Raises Meerut Question in Parliament

LABOUR SECRETARY OF STATE JEERED WITH CRIES OF "MUSSOLINI"

—:o:—

LONDON, July 8.

Notwithstanding efforts to keep out of the House of Commons inconvenient questions regarding Meerut prosecutions, the Labour Secretary for India had to answer a volley of questions this afternoon.

A question was raised by Mr. Frederick Hall, Labour Member. He asked the Secretary for India to publish in the form of a White Paper materials in possession of India Office showing connection between Soviet Russia and the Extremist movement in India.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn rose promptly to answer which as was anticipated was in the negative. Mr. Benn said, "It is not in public interest to publish a White Paper as suggested by the Hon. Member."

Mr. Hall persisted and asked if it was not desirable to accede to the request in view of declared intentions of Labour Government to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. It is desirable, added Mr. Hall, that the House should be in possession of all the information of which the Government may be seized.

Mr. Benn said, "If the Foreign Secretary thinks so he will inform me."

Mr. Hall: "What can be the objection to our having all the facts before us?"

Mr. Benn: "My friend must leave Department heads to decide when and in what form it is desirable to publish any information."

This was greeted with Opposition laughter and cries of "Mussolini." Mr. Hall persistingly asked, "Is it to be understood that the Socialist Government is prepared to withhold information necessary and relevant to certain matters?"

Mr. Benn replying said, "That cover a wider field. When I said Department I mean myself."

Mr. Locker Thompson interrupted and asked who is afraid of publication?

Replying Mr. Benn said, "No one but *Sans peur sans reproache* (laughter).

Thus ended a gallant attempt to elicit from Labour Secretary both information and declaration of policy in regard to Meerut prosecutions.—Free Press Beam Service.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DELHI RESOLUTION

—:o:—

Maharashtra Congress' Recommendation To A. I. C. C. For Non-acceptance

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held at Sardar Griha, Bombay, on Sunday. Several resolutions were adopted including the following two:—

(1) In view of the recommendation of the Working Committee made to Congress members of different legislatures, both central and provincial, at its meeting held on July 5 and 6 at Delhi, this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that the previous resolution passed by the Working Committee passed at Bombay is no more in force and that Congress members are at liberty to attend the sittings of the legislatures till the A.I.C.C. finally decides the matter at Allahabad.

(2). The Executive Committee of the M.P.C.C. recommends to the A.I.C.C that, in view of the fact that several important questions vitally affecting public interests are likely to come before the legislatures for deliberation and decision and in view of the promises which the Congress members have given to their electorates at the time of the elections, the recommendation made by the Working Committee at its Delhi meeting should not be accepted by the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad."

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES

DELHI RESOLUTION MORE LOGICAL THAN BOMBAY DECISION

MEERUT, July 8.

"That the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress in its recent Delhi meeting regarding the policy to be followed by the Congress members in the legislatures is more logical than its previous decision made at Bombay," is the opinion generally shared by the Congress and Nationalist leaders here.

Opinion, however, seems to be divergent about the Congress members resigning their seats in the Legislatures as recommended by the Working Committee specially in view of the fact that many urgent matters of great public importance are likely to be introduced in the coming sessions of the different Legislative Councils. The difficulties of the members of Behar Council was explained to a representative of the Free Press by Mr. Devakiprasad Singh, an influential member of the Behar Council.

BEHAR'S DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Sinha, though an independent nationalist member, had along worked in the Council with the Congress members. He is at Meerut at present as defence counsel in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Explaining the difficulties, he stated that the Bengal Tenancy regulations were in vogue in Behar and the tenants of the Province were much anxious to get it amended since a long time past. Owing to the opposition of the landlords nothing could be effected towards this. After a prolonged and sustained negotiation, the Government have, however, agreed this time to introduce a Tenancy Amendment bill and that the presence of the Congress and nationalist members would result in getting the bill amended according to the rights of the tenants.

MORE LOGICAL.

Mr. Sinha then said: "This decision of the Congress Working Committee is certainly more logical and more intelligible than the previous decision which banned the attendance of the Congress members in Council meetings. Whether it is a wise decision or not, it is not for me to say. In our province, however, the decision of the Congress Working Committee is likely to prejudice the chance of an amendment to the Tenancy laws which are expected to be passed during the next session of the Council and which has been long overdue. We will anxiously await the results of the A.I.C.C. meeting at which the members from the various provinces of India are likely to be present."—Free Press.

"MY FORECAST HAS COME TRUE"

—:o:—

MR. N.C. KELKAR ON DELHI RESOLUTION

POONA, July 8

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, interviewed in connection with the working Committee's Delhi Resolution asking the congress members to resign their seats in the Legislatures said "My forecast about the ill-judged resolution of the Working Committee at Bombay appears to have been justified by events. For we are now having very nice cases of loyal disloyalty and rebellious obedience to the Working Committee mandate.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

—:o:—

LABOUR GOVT. IN A FIX

LONDON, July 8.

Lobby circles attach considerable importance to the demand made by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the Commons the other day that there is ample evidence against Soviet Russia exhorting Indian masses to revolt and that Britain must decline to recognise Russia until she undertakes to abandon her propaganda in the Empire.

It is pointed out, in lobby circles, that Russia is least likely to give any such undertaking and that the Labour Government's assertion that it will not tolerate propaganda while it is determined to recognise Russia will only end in Russian recognition without the undertaking.

The Labour Government's tenure is likely to be made very insecure. If the Labour Government embarks on any precipitate action.

LLOYD BARRAGE

—:o:—

1928-29 SEASON'S WORK COMPLETED

KARACHI, July 8.

The successful completion of the 1928-29 season's work in the river on Lloyd Barrage and Canal Head-regulators is reported by the Chief Engineer in chage. All underwater work on the left bank, and sixteen and half spans on the right bank have been completed, and now only twentyseven spans remain to complete all the underwater work on the Barrage proper. This work will be undertaken next season. Exclusive of steel piling, thirtyfour million cubic feet of material has been used in five months on coffer sams alone.—A. P.

N.Y. COTTON DECLINES 6 PTS

SHORT COVERING OVER BUREAU

WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE

New York, July 6.

The New York Cotton futures market opened easy on lower Liverpool but improved on short covering before the Bureau report. The weather over the Western Belt was unfavourable and prices closed unchanged to a decline of 6 points.

There is no new feature and the market is awaiting the Government Acreage Report which is generally expected around 48700000 acres. Such an acreage is likely to give ample supplies but in view of fears of serious damages by weevil prices are sustained.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. cabled to Messrs. M. B. Stern & Co. of Liverpool as under:—

What is your acreage estimate and crop, lowest price idea?

Their reply is as follows:—

Acreage 49 million. Crop depends weevil damage. Think probable ample under ANY circumstances, if no serious weevil damage, may go 8-1/2 pence.

N. Y. Oct. highest 18.36, lowest 18.19.

N. Y. January highest 18.53 (11-55 a.m.) lowest 18.38 at the opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market declined on continent and Indian selling.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Condition still improving. Prospects very good, apart threat weevil this reported more serious than any season since 1923. Garside states two weeks bordering on drought required to control weevil. Plant could stand this outside Texas. Speculative interest forward contracts very small. Recent selling mostly long liquidation.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 6th July 1929:—

Stubbs & Grindrod:

"Market without special feature, most operators evening up before Bureau, large acreage discounted, weevil undoubtedly a danger."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, July 8.
F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 6/7/29	9209000
,, Yesterday do.	10000
Exports to date do.	7934000
Stock at Forts 5/7/29	731000
,, Interior Towns do.	277000
,, Liverpool 5/7/29	896000
Visible Supply 5/7/29	2164000
Quantity in Sight do.	1555000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 8. Ready Ready Read leafy	Average.
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F.G.	209	200
Sindh-Punjab	215	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	209	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur-Savner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	240
Muthia F.G.	200	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Surat Fine	a	
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	395/400	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 8.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT CROPS DAMAGED

Messrs. Newall & Clayton cable from Liverpool under 6th inst. as follows:—

"COTTON.—Good crop accounts and fears large acreage figure on Monday affecting sentiment. Bull movement dependent on wet July. Feature here Bombay interests selling may presumably against purchases at your end.

"WHEAT—Numerous damage reports from North West and Canada caused substantial advance. Heavy general rains reported necessary on both sides boundary to avoid serious losses, and best authorities say that rains now would make only moderate crop. Drought Argentine and Australia still bullish factors. Sensative and erratic markets likely to continue following tenor weather developments."

"SUGAR—Firm in expectations smaller Iwoa crop and belief that Iwoa more willing to co-operate with Cuba.

"COFFEE.—Crop weather favourable. Victorias offering cheaper.

"COCOA—Supported by strong acceptance July tenders New York. Sentiment favours buying."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 6.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week ending 6/7/1929. Bales.
Total in Sight	15555000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	364000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	229000
American Cotton	2164000
Other Cotton	429,000
Total Sales	33119
East Indian Cotton Sales	1000
Total Cotton Afloat	121000
American Cotton Afloat	19000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	20,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	228000
Great Britain Takings, Cotton	40000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings, Cotton	119000
Continent Takings Cotton	60000
Japan, China, etc., Cotton	9000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co's

Liverpool, July 6.

July close at 9s. 3d. up 4-1/8d.

Oct. close at 9s. 6-1/2d. up 3-5/8d.

Dec. close at 9s. 9-3/8d. up 3-5-8d.

CABLE ADVICES.

"Strong on account serious report from Canadian Pool and American North-west, River Plate and Australia continued drought, only bearish feature River Plate Shippers still selling."

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.)

Bombay July 8.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 119 per ton.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th July		3191750
,, same time last season		3283222
Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th July:—	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	60143	81507
Continent	730586	627495
China	320431	242382
Japan	1271907	909643
Coast Ports	18425	25516
U. S. A.	35121	4850
Total	2436613	1891393
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 4th July 1929.		124299
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 4th July 1929		482435
Same period last year		456922
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 4th July 1929		1124947
Same time last year		1199735

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, July 8.		
London ready	24	3	0
London forward	24	3	0
China opening	2	4	7
China closing	2	4	8
American Cent.	52	10	0
Ready	55	11	0
Asadh opening	55	11	0
Asadh closing	55	9	0
Srawan opening	55	7	0
Sawan closing	55	5	0
Tejimundi Asadh	0	9	0
Tejimundi Srawan	1	1	0

GOLD.

	Bombay, July 8.		
Ready	21	7	6
Asad	21	7	3
Srawan	21	7	6
National City	21	12	3
N. Monordas	21	10	9

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, July 8. To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	1100	2500
F.G.M.G. Bengal	200	6000
Fine M. G. Oomra	100	3200

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 8.

Our market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/ per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 13/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.

Tone:—Steadier.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

	Bombay, July 8.		
Linseed September	11	6	3
Linseed May	11	7	3
Wheat September	7	7	9
Wheat May	7	10	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, July 8. Cwts.
Wheat	2,329
Linseed	3,034
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	36
Gingellyseed	1,137
Poppyseeds	13
Groundnuts	2,928
Castorseeds	1,232
Rice	14,179
Myrabollams	602
Cottonseeds	1,249
Mowraseeds	208
Gram	2,640
Joowar	1,879
Barley	642
Bajree	1,039
Coal	3,532 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 5

Messrs Forbes and Lund. have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices £
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent. 1933 Notes)	102.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	95.0.0*
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2.15.0
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	96.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0.18.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy).	0.19.0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0.11.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6.18.6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	20.12.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	130.0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1.9.0
India 3½ per cent Sterling Stock	65.15.0
India 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	87.0.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	56.0.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0.2.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0.16.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0.5.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9.2.6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0.1.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent Debs.	75.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	194.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 per cent Pref. Stock)	98.0.0
Tata Power (7½ per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101.0.0
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47)	100.10.0

Remarks:—* Assam Bengal Ord. Stocks ex-dividend.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

The local market opened at Rs. 326/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled easy on liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were easy and prices declined to Rs. 323/10. Later on there was recovery on better news from Liverpool and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 315/4
Broach A/M. 325/8
Oomra July 267/8
Oomra D/J. 285/8
Bengal July 211
Bengal D/J. 234/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 8	
July	239.90	—0.50
Oct.	220.30	—2.40
Jan.	215.30	—1.70

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 8.

100 Mithabhai Nathoo Banusa 262
100 Do. Nandura 260
100 Do. Hansi 214
100 Prahlad Mills Sindh American 265
100 S. J. Devid Mill Ujjain 272-1/2
100 Do. Mandusar 272
300 Ralli Bros. Nandura 260
200 Do. Rajkot 197
100 Do. Amreli 211
200 Do. Sahapur 215
200 Do. Arvi 260
200 Bombay & Co. Chopda 241
100 Gokak Mill Nimbahera 235
100 G. G. Kesha Meshana 305
100 N. Fatehalli Porbandar 290
100 N. Rajaram & Co. Nagar 240
100 Ital India Hingoli 253
200 Do. Manwath Roa 252
200 Toyomankwa K. Upland 313
100 Toyomankwa Jaora 246

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 8.

Bengal 235 D/J.
Bengal 209 July.
Broach 326 A/M
Broach 316 J/A.
Oomra 286 D/J.
Oomra 268 July.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, July 8.			
Bengal	224	219	211	204
Sind	229	224	216	209
Punjab	221	216	208	201
Rajputana	221	219	211	204
Broach	331	326	316	311
S. D.	338	333	323	318
P. A.	336	331	321	316
K. V.	329	331	321	316
Dholera	324	319	309	304
Kalayn	328	323	313	308
Cutch	343	338	328	323
Surat	396	391	381	376
Rajpipla	391	386	376	371
Navsari	411	406	396	391
Oomra No 3	285	280	270	256
C. P. No. 1	310	305	295	283
C. P. No. 2	297	292	282	270
Southern Western Good Staple				304

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

Since 1st September. 6-7-29.

		This year
Khandesh		362,544
Central India	350	378,875
Barsi and Nagar	311	257,407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,322
Berar	245	784,245
Central Provinces	244	389,938
Total Oomras	1,150	2,257,331
Dholera	4,528	222,159
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana	138	48,674
Sind-Punjab	160	132,186
Broach		192,488
Coompta & Dharwar	410	103,811
Westerns-Northerns	423	46,244
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,040
Persian		1,682
American		9,361
Egyptian and African	1,776	92,714
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	8,585	3,204,726

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

Half-weekly weather and crop reports for the 8th July 1929.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants making good progress.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Sowing of cotton completed.

Multan—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Completion of cotton sowing is expected next week.

Delhi—Seasonable.—Sowings of cotton and food grains have made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good but rain needed within a week.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Sowing of cotton not commenced owing to absence of rain. Irrigated cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Cawnpore—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing.

Benwar—Cotton sowing begun.

Amraoti—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon—Looks like rain. Sowing of cotton making good progress.

Broach—Rain much needed generally. Has every appearance of a a continued fall. Sowing of cotton making good progress.

Viramgaum—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Dholera—Looks like rain.

Bhavnagar—Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cottou sowing begun. Sowing of food grains commenced in some parts.

Sholapur—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bellary—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causig anxiety. Sowings of Kharif crops and cotton not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Khamgaon—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Jowar sowing has made fair progress.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 to Mid July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Buying T T 124 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 122

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 7/8 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/16 6th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.920 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 1/2 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Easy.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 5th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/16 5th inst. 24 3/16 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 1/16 5th inst. 24 3/16 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 1/4 5th inst. 52 1/2 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13/32 p.c. 5th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 5/8 p.c. 5th inst. 5 5/8 p.c. 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2½ p.c. Nominal 3 Mos. 2-3/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 3-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos. 4.1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. India small buyers. Small offering.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68 1/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 80.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/-

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91-12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/0/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/2/0 1939/44 Rs. 96/8/0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

MONSOON STRONG IN GUJERAT

WEAKNESS IN KONKAN

POONA, July 8.

The depression over South Bengal has filled up. The monsoon has been strong in Gujerat and Malabar but was weakened in Konkan. It is active in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provintes North, Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Gujerat and Konkan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa, and Akyab two inches; Tavoy one and half; Mergui one; Victoria Point, Amherst, Myitkyina half; Cherrapunji three; Purnea two, Darjeeling, Dibrugarh, Dinajpur, Patna one and half, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Saugor Island, Sambalpur one; Berhampore three-quarters; Sibsagar, Gauhati, Narayangang, Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga half; Seoni three; Chakrata two; Jagdalpur one and half; Gorakhpur, Saugor, Pachmari, Mehendra one; Neemuch, Akola threequarters; Hoshangabad, Raipur, Kanker half; Nowgong quarter, Sutat eight; Bhavnagar five; Udaipur one; Rajkot half; Veraval, Ahmedabad quarter; Mahableshwar seven; Mangalore six, Cochin two; Karwar, Calicut, Trivandrum one and half; Salem, Nellore half, Mercara quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Malabar, Gujarat and Central Provinces, and extend in Konkan and United Provinces.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of great intensity with origin about five thousand nine hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at three hours six minutes on Monday 8th July.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 6.

Observations recorded at 8 hours Saturday, 6th July, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	84	1.4	26.2
Calcutta	87	0.1	8.7
Patna	89	...	6.5
Allahabad	93	...	2.8
Cawnpore	93	...	7.5
Lucknow	92	0.1	12.7
Bareilly	94	...	5.3
Delhi	97	...	1.1
Peshawar	99	...	0.2
Hyderabad	101	T	0.0
Karachi	91	...	0.0
Jodhpur	104	T	0.8
Jaipur	96	...	3.4
Ajmer	95	T	4.1
Bhuj	96	...	0.0
Rajkot	99	...	5.5
Surat	88	0.1	17.1
Ahmedabad	96	0.1	6.1
Indore	87	0.6	5.3
Akola	89	...	13.5
Amraoti	90	0.1	5.7
Jubbulpore	87	0.7	5.9
Nagpur	89	0.1	10.2
Bombay	84	0.3	33.1
Ratnagiri	82	0.5	48.5
Malegaon	84	0.4	7.6
Ahmednagar	87	...	7.6
Poona	82	.02	6.3
Sholapur	88	...	8.8
Bijapur	83	...	5.1
Belgaum	75	0.7	10.7
Aurangabad	87	...	9.4
Raichur	92	...	7.4
Hyderabad	93	...	2.9
Bangalore	82	0.2	1.4
Madura	93	...	1.3
Madras	99	...	1.8
Shillong	74	0.1	25.4
Cherrapunji	71	1.5	138.2
Simla	64	0.5	5.6
Mount Abu	79	0.8	5.7
Colombo	86	0.1	10.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 8.

	Rainfall at— Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·00"	0·18"	0·19"
Total Since 1st June	34·06	45·24	36·28
Total for the cor. period '28	38·98	46·54	37·04
Total for the cor. period '27	42·67	47·71	38·53

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 8th July 1929:—

General Remarks..The monsoon has been strong in Gujarat, where rainfall has been locally heavy; Surat reports eight inches and Bhavnagar five inches. It remains active in the Central Provinces and Malabar but has weakened in the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Central India, Gujarat, the Konkan and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the east United Provinces, west Rajputana and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in Malabar, Berar and the east Central Provinces, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east Central Provinces and east Gujarat and drier along the north Coromandel Coast and in west Gujarat, north Rajputana, upper Sind and most of the Punjab. Temperatures were below normal in the southwest of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 110 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Malabar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and extend in the Konkan and the United Provinces.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the July 1929:—

Station	Rainfall
Mount Abu	0.06"
Rajkot	0.50"
Veraval	0.19"
Surat	8.37"
Bhavnagar	4.79"
Ahmedabad	0.18"
Neemuch	0.71"
Akola	0.80"
Hoshangabad	0.42"
Saugon	0.90"
Jubbulpore	0.22"
Nagpur	0.18"
Raipur	0.65"
Ratnagiri	0.06"
Marmugao	0.20"
Karwar	1.67"
Mahabaleshwar	7.00"
Belgaum	0.06"
Nizamabad	0.17"
Bangalore	0.02"
Mangalore	5.50"
Calicut	1.66"
Cochin	2.48"
Trivandrum	1.47"
Negapatam	0.04"
Bellary	0.04"
Masulipatam	0.17"
Colombo	0.30"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-7-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.582 inches. (.100 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.045.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (3.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 in.

Total rainfall during the month 8.61 in.

Total rainfall during the year 34.75 in.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 3 hours, 6 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, July 8.

The market remained closed for forward business owing settlement days. Business on cash was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 7/3.
Currim Rs. 74.
Dawn Rs. 455.
Ahd. Prantij Rly. Rs. 775/-, Rs. 776/4.
Gujarat Rly Rs. 76/8, Rs. 77.
Sialkot Rs. 93/-, Rs. 93/8.
C. Provinces Rly. Rs. 94.
India Bank Rs. 100.
Union Bank Rs. 3/6/6.
Central Bank Rs. 19/4, Rs. 19/8.
Kami Defds. Rs. 870.
Seindia Rs. 8/12, Rs. 8/14.
Tata Steel Second Pref. Rs. 68/12, Rs. 68/8.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/7.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

1st Sept. to 4th July

In full-pressed Bales.

6/7/29.

	This year.
Europe	835 825,860
Japan & China	700 1,592,388
Coast Ports	18,425
Up-country by Rail	124,299
Aflooat in hrrbour for Europe	
China and Japan	27,630
Total	1,535 2,588,542

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.
A R1727

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Hindu College, Delhi. Good starting salary to a First Class man with some teaching expedience. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is essential. The post is graded and there is a Provident Fund. The selected candidate will have to join on 14th October, 1929. Applications with copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience and minimum salary required should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before 31st July, 1929.
A 32481

WANTED—ADDRESS COLLECTORS for every Town. Fixed monthly salary over Rs. 50/-. Rail and conveyance charges with Batta. Apply J. C. Post Box 83, Rangoon
A R1724

WANTED—GRADUATES and LL.B's for Tutorship, Secretaryship and work in Office. Apply sharp with lowest salary desired and with all copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32476

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bomtay Chronicle".
A R1815

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARE YOU IN DEBT?—Do not get Tired of debt. Apply THE DEBT RELIEF OFFICE, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R1735

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
T R1731

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Jhurongate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

TENDERS

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Burning contract of Coal for running the Water Works and Drainage Pumping Station during the year 1929-30. The tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the burning contract of Coal" and should reach the undersigned on or before 4 p.m. on the 18th July, 1929, THURSDAY.

Every tender should be accompanied with the prescribed specification duly signed and with Rs. 1,000/- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The specification can be had on application from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 5-7-29.
32494

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England.)

—:o:—

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Sections and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 22nd July, 1929.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. B. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the Tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept any Tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

Church Gate,
2nd July, 1929.
32474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

LOST or MISPLACED POLICY No. 291 of the East and West Insurance Co., of Bombay, having been lost, misplaced or destroyed, we propose to issue a fresh policy in lieu thereof. If therefore anyone has found the same, the fact should be communicated to this Office within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which the Company will issue fresh policy as stated above.

By Order of the Board,
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
R1734

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, who were required to attend the High Court this TUESDAY morning, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, (S. T.), are notified that their attendance is not required to-day but TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).
32498

FOR SALE.

MULE of Taylor Land and Co.'s Make (Stalybridge 1923). Spindles 580, Gauge 1.3/4", Brand New. For Spinning low Counts. Apply to AGENTS, NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, Indore, C. I.
32493

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAMSUNDER ANANDRAO PITALE, a Clerk, Cash Office, Bombay Port Trust Dock, Bombay, late of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahamin Hindu Inhabitant ...Deceased.

NILKANTRAO ANANDRAO PITALE, Laboratory Assistant, Jumna Mission Dispensaries, Allahabad, of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahamin Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

A. E. FAHEY

The 6th day of July, 1929.
NILKANTRAO ANANDRAO PITALE,
Petitioner in person.
R1736

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Latest METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE

MARION DAVIES IN THE PATSY

A Comedy Drama of the revolt of Pa—the subjugation of Ma and the victory of Sis.

Also the Rollicking M.-G.-M. Two Part Comedy "BLOW TO BLOW."

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1929, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. Nos. 1059; 105; 105 A. 407; 21; 23; 23A; 33A; 50; 52; 54, Cases Nos. 110 (504 x 540; 87; 137 (4 x 5). Sewree Cross Road, Naigaum Road; Byculla Railway Station; Sutter Street; Underia Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

1 full pressed bale African Cotton "A. R." quality (country damaged).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms, made of first class season wood and of latest design, single and double bedsteads, silk line handsome swings, drawing-room and Chesterfield suites, almirahs, cupboards, zoondahs, a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture, Arm and without arm chairs, handsome side-boards and dinner wagons, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE CHARLATAN.

with

HOLMES HERBERT
MARGARET LIVINGSTON
FRED MACKAYE
ROCKLIFFE FELLOWES

This Strange, Thrilling Tale of Mystery and Love

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GLORIOUS BRITISH TRIUMPH:

WHEN FLEET MEETS FLEET.

Starring:—
HENRY STUART
and
AGNES ESTERHAZY

AN IMMORTALIZED ROMANCE OF THE GREAT.
BATTLE OF JUTLAND

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

LARRY SEMON
IN
SPUDS.

A Comedy of Thrills. Throbs and Laughs that will hit you like a ton of bricks.

(Continued from column 7.

workers will continue to come up every year. Let us make the Conference more representative, and let us quicken our pace. I hope in the next Conference the Crown Colonies will be represented by the representatives of the workers, and I also hope not only the native workers of South Africa but even the Indian workers residing there will be properly represented. Let us not hesitate to take up the big problems. Let us also face the difficulties which are created on account of some of these parts of the world being subject nations and by the prevalence of the feelings of racial antipathy. I know by my own experience in India how the solution of social problems is made difficult by intense political feelings and racial animosities. I realise that this Conference cannot take up political questions, but it must certainly desire that these problems will soon be solved, that these difficulties will soon be overcome, in order that its own path may be smoothed and that progress of its work may continue unhindered.

A Rajapur correspondent wires:—A crowded meeting of the people of Rajapur was held on Sunday in Rama's Temple, under the auspices of Vithal Panchayatan Mandal to express their thanks to the Almighty for the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor from dangerous illness.

MOSCOW OR GENEVA?

League's Neglect of "Non-European Parts of The World"

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S WARNING.

In his speech before the 9th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Mr. N. M. Joshi observed:—

"I am glad that once again I am privileged to come to Geneva for this Conference and to have an opportunity of passing in review the record of the work of this Organisation. I feel that the Director's satisfaction with the achievements of this Organisation is to some extent legitimate, and I offer my congratulations to all those who are responsible for its success. The number of ratifications of Conventions and the action taken on Recommendations by States Members show that they have responded at least partially to the demands of Geneva and that they realise that this way leads to their own safety.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

The Conference is also becoming more representative. For the first time China has sent a full Delegation. For the first time I see in this Conference representatives of the workers of the Dutch East Indies and of French Africa. The success already achieved along these lines gives some indication of the more general prevalence not only of the aims and ideals associated with this international centre, but also of its methods. Geneva stands for the establishment of just and humane conditions of work by evolutionary and peaceful methods of discussion and persuasion. While fully appreciating the benefits of Geneva and its ideals and methods, however, we shall not be justified in lapsing into an easy mood of complaisance. We must not forget that the numerous ratifications to which I have referred are, for the most part, of minor importance, not involving a serious change in the legislation of those States which are responsible for them. The ratifications of most important Conventions have been comparatively few, and in spite of the fact that Geneva has been exercising its influence for nearly a decade there is still much to be done towards the establishment of just and humane conditions of work. This is especially the casse in non-European parts of the world. In my own country, which is not, I admit, entirely unaffected by the influence of Geneva, the conditions of life and work to a great extent remain the same for workers, as indicated by the rate of mortality, housing conditions, educational progress, want of provision against sickness, unemployment and old age. In this connection I have to draw the attention of the Director to the report on labour conditions in India which forms part of the Asiatic enquiry undertaken by the Office, which is not yet published, and I hope that the Director will take steps to publish it as early as possible. May I also suggest to the Director that his Report should present rather a true picture of the existing state of things, uninfluenced by fear or favour of the Governments of these countries.

May I here digress a little and enter my emphatic protest against the attempt which Dr. Paranjpye, one of the Delegates for the Government of India, made the other day to divide the labour ranks by pitting me against one of my respected comrades from Germany, Mr. Furtwangler, who two years ago visited my country to investigate labour conditions prevailing there, and placed their correct picture before the European world.

To resume my narrative of the labour conditions in Asia, may I say that even in Japan conditions are not actually very much improved. China, Siam and Persia have not yet made a beginning. Afghanistan and some other parts of Asia are not even touched. The imperial States ruling over a large number of Crown Colonies, several of which are vast, have not done much to discharge their responsibilities towards the workers living in them, as is evident even from the Director's annual Report. I may here draw the attention of the representatives of the French Government to the fact at Pondicherry and other French possessions in India there is hardly any factory or labour legislation, and I hope that they will soon take steps to see that the conditions in the French possessions in India are at least brought into line with British India.

Leaving aside these details regarding conditions which need improvement, may I say that the Conference itself has to achieve an international character. Only a small section of the workers in Asia and Africa is represented in this Conference. South Africa sends a representative of but a small minority of workers. Defective as this Organisation is, and when much remains to be done, I regret to see in its atmosphere signs of retrogression. The spirit of progress which was visible at Washington seems to have almost disappeared. Some Governments have not only become reactionary in their attitude towards workers, but their efforts to reduce the expenditure of the International Labour Office, and even that of the League of Nations, in the name of economy is an indication of apathy, if not of hostility, to these Organisations. I regret that the representatives of my Government, perhaps acting as a hadny tool of the British Government, participated in this reactionary effort in the last Assembly of the League of Nations. I feel sure that the workers of India not only do not want the expenditure incurred for this Organisation to be reduced, but they will be glad if the expenditure and activities of the Organisation simultaneously continue to increase.

MOSCOW OR GENEVA?

As I see these signs of retrogression my loyalty to this Organisation and my duty towards those whom I represent compel me to utter a friendly warning. The dissatisfaction at the practical achievement of Geneva is growing. Geneva itself has created expectations in the hearts of the workers of the world which still remain to be even partially fulfilled. Moreover, the influence of Geneva is not the only influence which is affecting the imagination of the workers of the world, particularly those of the East. There is the other influence centred in Moscow, differing from Geneva in ideals and methods, which is making a strong appeal to their imagination by the grandeur of its promise. We must therefore seriously consider whether the result achieved so far by this Organisation are adequate to satisfy the workers and to strengthen the lines of peaceful and evolutionary progress. The "just and humane conditions of work" are still a far-off ideal. Ignorance promotes pathetic contentment, if left undisturbed. But hearts and imaginations having once been touched, it is dangerous to ignore the discontent. It is futile to argue that the translation of ideals into actuality is a slow progress. The slowness of evolution makes revolution attractive. The workers of Asia and Africa will not wait for many decades to achieve what the European workers may have achieved in a century. Evolution must therefore be sufficiently fast and sufficiently substantial for its own safety. If the workers of these regions are to be satisfied merely by Geneva ideals being dangled before them and by very tardy and insignificant action, we shall not be justified in blaming them if they cannot resist the attraction of the grand though unrealisable promises of Moscow and what it represents. It is true that the results will be calamitous, but Geneva will not be able to absolve itself of its share of blame. Various Governments responsible for the government of these regions, including my own, are trying to arrest the growth of Moscow's influence by methods of repression whose failure can easily be foreseen.

I feel sure that my criticism will not be taken amiss. I am not a pessimist. It is my optimism and it is my faith in the ideals and methods of Geneva, that lead me to urge upon you the necessity of strengthening our efforts to achieve our ideals in as short a time as possible. The visit of the Director to the Far East shows that he is alive to the situation I have described, and I hope this visit will produce some beneficial results. I must take this opportunity to express here my surprise that he should have omitted India from his tour. I cannot imagine that he is growing cold towards the workers in my country. Perhaps this omission may be due to the failure of the Government of India to extend to him a friendly invitation. If that is true—and I feel that it is true—I can only interpret the conduct of the Government of India either as an indication of the reactionary spirit which is coming over them in their attitude towards this Organisation, or to their incapacity to forget their ancient jealousies even in these days of the "Entente Cordiale." But I hope that the Director will soon visit India, and may even be followed by my friend, Mr. Butler, the Deputy-Director. These visits, however, though very important, are not enough. We must give greater attention to the problems of the East and of the Colonies in the Conference itself. I am glad we propose to consider the question of forced labour in this Session. I hope questions regarding these neglected sections of

(Continued in Column 5)

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1929			
28 July	Mantua		10,946
10 „	Maloja x		20,837
17 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 „	Naldera x		16,088
24 „	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 „	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x	with	16,572
21 „	Rajputana		16,518
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 „	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 „	Ranchi		16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 „	Rawalpindia		16 614
31 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
„	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x	transhlp	16,568
25 „	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20 847
8 „	Morea	mail	10,954
15 „	Mantua*		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 „ about	Rawalpindia		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

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Date about	Steamer.	Tons
1929		
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15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

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Date About '29 about		
19th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

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Kitano Maru	8090	— —	@24July
xTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 „
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@. Aug
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21Aug.
xNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

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Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
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12th July.	Vita	...	Basrah via Karachi
17th July	Khandala	...	East & South Africa.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, July 11.

21st anniversary of Seva Sadan, Malbari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. D. D. Gilder, B.A. will deliver a lecture on "Evils of Drink."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Smallpox 1 attack and 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 63. The total mortality this day last year was 63.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a public debate will be held in People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Tuesday), when Mr. Purushottamdas Trickamdas will move the follwing: "As a reply to the Bureaucracy's Policy of Terrorism and Repression this House calls upon the Indian National Congress to declare Complete Independence forthwith without waiting for the expiry of the ultimatum." Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. will preside and M. A. G. Mulgaonker Bar-at-Law will oppose the motion.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

A special Thanksgiving Service for King Emperor's recovery was held at the Gloria Church on Sunday at 6 p.m. and prayers were also recited for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Royal Family and that there may be peace and concord among all Nations.

The special feature of the Service was the chanting of the "Te Deum" by the entire congregation. The gathering was quite an unusual one in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

MR. MULLA'S DONATION TO SCHOOL.

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha acknowledges with thanks the gift of Rs. 500 from the Hon. Mr. Dinsha Mulla, Advocate, which was preceded by a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the "Depressed" Boys' School, Kumar Vinaya Mandir, Matunga, which is conducted by the Sabha.

COLLECTION FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

The procession of the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund again went out on Saturday and Sunday evenings and have been able to collect Rs. 914-0-9-1/2 and about 3 cart loads of clothes.

On Sunday they went in the vicinity of Musjid Bunder and were successful in collecting Rs. 545-1-7.

The total collection in the street so far been made by them is Rs. 3,152-6-6.

FOR THE WORTHY CAUSE OF FLOOD RELIEF

A Demand Draft for Rs. 200 being the first instalment of collections towards the Assam Bengal Flood Relief Fund raised by the Bengalis of Bombay through a public committee of which Mr. Narendra Nath Datta of the Hindusthan Cooperative Insurance Society Ltd., is the Chairman and Treasurer has been sent to the Central Relief Committee of the Assam Bengal Flood of Calcutta.

DEFAMING THE PARSI COMMUNITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following few lines in the valuable column of your esteemed paper, and oblige:—"A Parsi" holding threat against Mr. K. F. Nariman for engaging himself in the defence of the unfortunate Meerut prisoners, has defamed the Parsi community which is proud of Dadabhoy Naoroji the pioneer of Indian Nationalism and Saklatwalla, the champion of Indian cause abroad. Had "A Parsi" brought before his mind's eye the community's contribution to the Indian Politics, his pen of broken reed would not have proceeded to write that ignominious letter. In short "A Parsi", and not Mr. Nariman is a disgrace to the community.—Yours, etc.

N. D. POPAT.

Belgaum, July 5.

HIGH COURT

WIFE BURNT TO DEATH

GOADED TO CRIME BY MISTRESS PASSION FOR REVENGE

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Hon. Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Rajaram Parashram Shah, a Hindu youth aged 24, who was sentenced to transportation by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for the murder of his wife.

The accused who lost his father at an early age came into possession of his family property about four years ago, and was living in affluent circumstances in Hukeri taluka. He was happy with his second wife Champa, the sister of his first wife, but the domestic bliss was destroyed when the accused later brought a prostitute named Vitha from Belgaum and kept her in his own house at Hukeli. There were frequent quarrels between the two, one of the causes being that Vitha insisted on using Champa's bed, which the latter refused to allow.

In July 1928, the accused went to Belgaum to attend to a case in Court. While he was away, Vitha again occupied Champa's cot. Champa protested, but Vitha was obstinate and there was a scene. Champa, by way of retaliation, sprinkled kerosene oil on Vitha's bed. Vitha accused her of attempting to burn the house and threatened that she would complain to the accused on his return and have her paraded in the streets on an ass with her head tonsured and nose cut off.

When the accused returned, Vitha true to her threat, bitterly complained to him about Champa. The accused, worked up to exciteement by her prejudiced and one-sided version, said to Champa: "You wanted to burn down my house. But I will now burn you alive."

The accused, then, sprinkled kerosene oil to Champa's clothes that she was wearing, and striking a match, set fire to them. The poor girl was burnt to death.

Their Lordships in dismissing the accused's appeal remarked that he had murdered his wife in a brutal and heartless manner that was rarely found. They saw no extenuating circumstance in his favour, and held that he was rightly convicted.

POLICE INSPECTOR CONVICTED

MR. MUCKENNA PLEADS GILTY

Deputy Inspector H. McKenna of the Bombay City Police was placed on Monday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, at Mazagaon, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a Government servant in respect of Rs. 748-12. The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. Irregularities in handling Government money were alleged against McKenna who was in consequence suspended by the Commissioner of Police.

ACQUITTED OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Dinsha Vania, Honorary Presidency Magistrate (1) Kaikhashroo Ponchaji Dubash, an electrician and (2) Darabsha Sorabji Vajifdar, a Parsi priest were charged at the instance of Inspector Malpas with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla, Advocate, defended the accused.

The facts are that P. C. No. 2323A noticed accused No. 2 assault accused No. 1 on 6th July at about 9-30 p.m. in Wellington Street, and No. 2 threw down accused No. 1 in the gutter. He arrested both the accused and charged them as above.

The defence was that No. 1 cracked a joke amongst his other friends and No. 2 believing that the joke was meant for him, he had an altercation with him and there was an exchange of words and some pushes between them.

Mr. Daroowalla further elicited in cross-examination that the sepoy was in mufti, that no warning was given to the accused and that he never disclosed his identity to them and that the whole incident took place on the verandah of the house, i.e., in a private place and not on the public place, and, therefore, the police ought not to have taken cognizance of the case. Jehangir Bhickaji, a college student corroborated the defence story, and the Court believed the defence version and acquitted both the accused.

PROTECTION AGAINST RACK-RENTING

City Fathers Urge Extension of Rent Act

Once again an appeal on behalf of the poor and middle class was made in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday to urge the Government of Bombay to extend the Rent Act to the City of Bombay. Some of the landlord councillors speaking on behalf of their constituency, drew a very pitiable picture of the state of their comrades, but in spite of their frantic efforts, the Corporation approved of the resolution by a substantial majority.

PROTECT THE POOR.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Corporation respectfully urge upon Government the necessity of again undertaking legislation in the interest of the poor and middle classes of Bombay, as has been recently done for the city of Karachi by the Karachi Rent Restriction Act (Bombay Act No. III of 1929 which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th May 1929, so as to afford the tenants paying rents not exceeding Rs. 80 the protection which was enjoyed by them upto December 1928, under the Bombay Rent Restriction Act. That the President be requested to communicate this resolution to Government.

Dr. Viegas said since the Rent Act was discontinued in 1928, the poor and middle class people had to undergo great hardship. If Government went to the rescue of the citizens of Karachi, the Corporation should request the Government to extend the same help to the citizens of Bombay. He was prepared to prove that in some cases rents were increased by 200 to 250 per cent.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

PLEA FOR LANDLORDS.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposed the proposition and said the question of extension of Rent Act was discussed both in the Corporation and the Legislative Council before and they came to the conclusion that the Rent Act was not necessary. The reason why Rent Act was extended to Karachi was that different conditions prevailed in Karachi to those obtained in Bombay. They must not apply the same analogy to Bombay. He pleaded for the landlords of Bombay and said that the time had come when Bombay landlords approached the tenants requesting them to occupy their vacant buildings. There were a number of houses in Bombay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 80 per month in rent vacant for months, ans the landlords were making great losses in rents for the past few years.

Mr. I. G. Patel further supporting the proposition said there was lot of unemployment in Bombay and the middle class generally were hard hit. He therefore thought an extension of Rent Act was urgent and necessary.

Mr. B. N. Mehesheri said landlords were like petty Kings. They never cared to carry out small repairs, and if pressed to do so, the poor tenants would be given notice to quit.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar speaking on behalf of the landlords' constituency asked Dr. Viegas as to why he had not invested his fortunes in landed property, if it was so paying, but instead invested in Municipal, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and shares of Joint Stock Companies?

Mr. R. S. Asavle pointed out that Government had reduced the rents of the B. D. D. Chawls, and it was a good example for the landlords to follow.

When the question was put to vote it was declared lost by 22 votes to 20. A poll was demanded, and it was carried by 32 votes against 26.

BOOKING FOR 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved:—

"That the Corporation's representative on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee be requested to bring to the notice of the Railway Administration the great hardship to which 3rd Class passengers travelling by Mail and Passenger trains are put on account of the booking and luggage offices being on the extreme North end of the Victoria Terminus Station which requires the passengers to cross a lengthy overbridge and to travel from one end of the Station to the other to catch trains, and to request them to consider the advisability of making a provision in the newly constructed commodious Station building for booking and luggage offices for 3rd Class passengers with a waiting room."

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

A BOMBAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Farmer-bank Staff C. C. Society, a pleasant function took place to commemorate the International Co-operators' Day and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement premises of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., on Saturday last. The staff of the Bank mustered strong to express their notions about the Day and the Silver Jubilee function. Mr. V. P. Varde was voted to the Chair, when Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Accountant, traced the history of the movement and explained the importance of the Day. Mr. K. A. Nair pointed out the usefulness of the Day from the national point of view, and suggested a few ways to reform the routine which was being celebrated throughout the length and breadth of India. The Chairman summed up the proceedings in a co-operative spirit.

"AJMAL" SUNDAY EDITION

The starting of "Ajmal" as a one pice Urdu daily in Bombay about eight months ago was a bold adventure in journalism. Moinuddin Haris has, however, succeeded in his enterprise and to-day the paper has firmly established its position as a Nationalist Urdu daily in this Presidency. The success of the daily has encouraged its editor-proprietor to started an illustrated Sunday edition. The first number of this edition is an attractive one and is very moderately priced at 2 piece. It contains brief articles from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, National Muslim University, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Dr. Alum congratulating the "Ajmal" on its success. Pundit Jawaharlal hopes that the paper would continue to espouse the cause of the country's freedom. Dr. Alum says the paper has rendered valuable service to the country and the community. Mr. Brelvi says the popularity which the "Ajmal" has won in a very short time is a proof that the Muslims of Bombay are as keen on winning their country's freedom as any other section of the Indian people.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on Saturday, flew from London to Catterick in Yorkshire and back, a distance of 240 miles, to address a meeting at Durham.—B. O. W.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES BEAT B. B. R. A.

Yesterday's match between the Cheshire and B.B.R.A. was an interesting affair and around a great deal of enthusiasm. The former gave a good display and deserved their victory of four goals to two. Setting up a steady pressure from the beginning they opened their scoring through Waltmoir who took a good pass from Westcott and gave Lynn no chance to save. The second was a magnificent shot. Westcott took a terrific first-time drive at a pass and sent the ball hurting into the top of the net from fully thirty yards out. Half-time arrived with the Cheshires leading by two goals.

Soon after the restart Duthie tempted Bowyer out of his goal and then lifted the ball over his head to score the opening goal for the gunners. A few minutes later Bailey increased the lead for the Cheshires, but Long took the ball nicely from Muller and scored another goal for the Gunners. Before the end, however, Barton scored yet again for the Cheshires.

The result:—

Cheshires	4 goals
B. B. R. A.	2 goals

The teams were:—

CHESHIRES:—Bowyer; Walker and Hodkinson; Harding, Williams and Harding; Jones, Bailey, Westcott, Waltmoir and Barton.

B. B. R. A.—Lynn; Gilbertson and Lindsay; Hewson, Corr and Barnsley; Sneddon, Long, Muller, Duthie and Sutherland.

Refree:—W. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. A. vs. G. I. P.

STEEL WORKS PRODUCTION FOR JUNE

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June 1929 was:—Pig Iron Tons 60,899, Steel Ingots Tons 41,640, Finished steel Tons 30,651*

(*Note:— 1596 tons of finished steel rolled from foreign billets are included in the 30,651 tons.)

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

NEW BOMBAY ORGANISATION TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM

In response to a circular issued over the signatures of Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Mohammed Ali, Yusuf J. Meherally, Ali Bahadur Khan and Abid Ali Jaferbhai, a meeting of Muslims was held in the Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday evening, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

In the course of the circular it was stated: "The need of concerted action on the part of Muslim Nationalists to fight the forces of reaction has long been felt, but upto now no practical step has been taken in Bombay to marshal the forces of Muslim Nationalism in the services of the Motherland. You will no doubt agree with us that we are passing through an epoch-making period when the fate of India is hanging in the balance and a community which at this juncture deserts the cause of freedom or fails to play its proper part is doomed. Unfortunately, some reactionaries are calling upon the Muslims to boycott the National Congress and make common cause with the alien bureaucracy. No more suicidal step could be taken. If immediate steps are not taken by the well-wishers of Islam and India to counteract this wicked propaganda the Muslim community which is already sufficiently backward, will be irretrievably lost. It is, therefore, proposed to form a Muslim Nationalist Party to carry on a vigorous propaganda in this Presidency in support of the National cause of freedom and prepare the Muslims for taking their proper share in the coming fight for freedom."

After the President had explained the object of the meeting and urged the imperative need of Muslim joining the Congress in large numbers, discussion ensued on the following resolution moved by Mr. Mohammed Ali and seconded by Mr. Meherally regarding the Constitution of the Party which was adopted unanimously:

(1) The name of this Party will be the "Congress Muslim Party."

(2) Its object will be to carry on propaganda in the Bombay Presidency in support of the Congress Policy and programme among the Muslims and induce them to join the Congress.

(3) The Party shall combat the forces of communalism and reaction. Subject to this, it will endeavour to safeguard the legitimate intrests of Muslims through the Congress.

(4) The annual membership fee will be annas 8 of which 4 annas will be paid to the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Abid Ali seconded by Dr. M. S. Gour, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Brelvi, Mohammed Ali, Meherally, Ali Bahadur Khan, Sadek with Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai as Provisional Secretary was appointed to draft the Rules and Regulations for the Party and a programme of work.

Those who desiring to join the Party are requested to communicate with Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Post Box No. 3112, Bombay 3, Telephone No. 23124.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Anand Sangit Mandali, the well-known Dramatic Company, which has captured the hearts of the public have kindly agreed to give a benefit performance of their famous newly-staged play "Vatsala Haran" on Sunday, the 14th instant at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

An additional attraction is the singing programme by Miss Vatsala Kumthekar. A splendid opportunity is offerel to the public. The following gentlemen among others will patronise the performance:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. M. N. Talpade,, Advocate.

It is hoped that the Bombay public will enthusiastically welcome this opportunity to help the Meerut Defence Fund, and at the same time get so much enjoyment at little cost.

Tickets for Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 2/2, annas 14 and 9 only are available at

(1) The Elphinstone Theatre, Corner of Grant Road.

(2) The Jinnah Memorial Hall, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

(3) "Kranti" Office, Parel.

THE LIBERATOR

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Liberator Publishing Co. Ltd., will, now, be held on the 18th July, at 5 P.M. at the office of the Company in Shradhanand Road, Delhi.

SERVE THE COUNTRY

EXHORTATIONS TO SARASWAT YOUTHS

Under the auspices of the Social Club, a meeting of the Kanara Saraswats residing in Saraswat Colony Santa Cruz, was held on Saturday last, when Sjt. R. S. Pandbidri addressed the gathering on "The Youngster's responsibilities for the future good of the Community and the Country". Sjt. D. Udyawar took the chair. The speaker at the outset drew the attention of the audience to the importance of the subject so ably chosen and said that the whole responsibility of the future good of the Community and the country depended solely upon the younger generation, and that their service to the community should also form the bulk of service to the nation in large. By service to the community he did not mean that they should work as a communal body, but should be a service through which they could bring about the salvation of the country in its social, economic and political distress. He said that he appreciated the spirit of revolt existing in youngsters at present but advised them that they should use it for a better cause, and in a better way. He exhorted the audience to revolt against the subjugation of the existing conditions in the social, economic and political life of the community. The problems of untouchability, early-marriage and the pathetic condition of widows are the important items which the younger generation should put up a bold fight. And regarding the economic problem there is none, he said, more effective and practicable than the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi. Concluding he appealed to them to think of these problem independently and asked them to question him in case of any donbts. There was so much interest created that the meeting was adjourned to next Saturday.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

"The accused Chhagan Manji who was tried during the present Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of culpable homicide (not amounting to murder) of Mr. Merwan Rustom Irani at the Venus Cinema, Parel Road, was defended in the Sessions trial by the Bombay Legal Aid Society which took up the matter and assigned counsel for the defence. The accused was, as has been reported in the press, acquitted."

STOP PRESS

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has received an intimation by cable that a Committee has been formed in London in order to secure release of the Meerut prisoners and to press for full Trade Union and political rights for Indian working class organisations. The Committee consists of Messrs. James Maxton, M.P., Mardy Jones M.P., W. J. Brown, M.P. Fenner Brockway, M.P. Shapurji Sakatvala, A. J. Cook, Jack Tanner, Mrs. Knight Bradley, Gossip Fayris George Hall, Pottee Wilson, Clement Dutt, Glyn Evans, Miss Nurjehan Yusuf, Mr. Tarini P. Sinha, Mr. Pulin Seal, Mr. Lovell Helen, Mr. Crawford Murphy, Mr. Joan Thompson, Mr. Olive Budden, Doctor Vakil, Mr. Mazumdar, Robert Dunston and Reginald Bridgeman (Secretary).

The Committee requested the Secretary of State for India to receive a deputation consisting of ... men and two women members but Mr. Wedgwood Benn refused to receive it.—A.P.

SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons today at question time Mr. Wedgwood Benn said he was unable to give exact date of presentation of the Report of the Statutory Commission on India and he was anxious to avoid any appearance of putting pressure on Commission in execution of its important and difficult task. He did not anticipate report before the end of the year.

Replying to supplementary question Mr. Benn said that he had heard of no suggestion that the Commission would again visit India before reporting.

Mr. Kenworthy asked Mr. Benn whether steps were being considered to carry out certain recommendations of the Butler Committee for recruitment to and conditions of service in Political Department of Government of India.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied pending further consideration of the Report as whole in consultation with Government of India he was unable to make statement as regard the manner of dealing with particular recommendations.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.46
To-day's Opening Rate	18.40
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.65
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.66
To-day's Opening Rate	9.67
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.74
Difference	+.08

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slight to moderate rain Alabama, Eastern belt.

Between midnight and day-break. Warm. No precipitation.

Mr. Theodore Price cabled as under:—

Bureau awaiting Monday. If report increased under 3 per cent. price recovery possible. Serious crop damage required cause of substantial advance.

EXPECTATION.

On Tuesday the Liverpool is due to open at a rise of 4 points. Bombay market for Broach April/May is expected to open at Rs. 330-0-0. On Monday night business was done as high as Rs. 335/0/0 the market closing at Rs. 329/0/0

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

REPORT MODERATELY BULLISH

The private estimators appears to have estimated correctly with their figures of area of cotton in cultivation in the U. S. at the beginning of this month. As we pointed out in these notes yesterday Bueffef of the increase in acreage varying between 1.5 per cent. to 5.5 per cent. The Dept. of Agriculture gave the area in cultivation in July 1 as 43457000 acres which shows an increase of 3.2 per cent over the figure of 46943000 acres issued a year ago and of 6.9 per cent. over the revised figure over the last year of 45341000 acres—this year's acreage will be recorded as the second largest upto this time. At the outset the Report was considered rather Bullish and prices jumped up 32 points but a portion of this improvement was lost in subsequent trading and speculative selling.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London July 8.	
Silver Ready	24 3 0 Unchaged
Silver Forward	24 3 0 Unchaged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay July 8.	
First Settlement	55 3 0
Second Settlement	55 3 0
Third Settlement	55 3 0

CONGRESS REORGANISATION IN LAHORE

MORE LADY MEMBERS ENLISTED

LAHORE, July 5.

The members of the Congress Reorganisation Committee again went out to-day for enlisting members of the Congress. They paid visits to the local vernacular newspaper offices and enlisted about 60 members. About one hundred more members from amongst the employees of these papers promised to enlist themselves by Monday next.

The Ladies' Committee, as usual continued the work of enlistment to-day in various parts of the city. Some of the prominent ladies of Lahore, the wives and relations of the well-known Congressmen, became members of the Lahore City Congress Committee. To-day's enlistment includes Mrs. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mrs. Akhtar Ali Khan, Mrs. Sirajuddin Paracha and the sister of Shaikh Sirajuddin Paracha, Mrs. Dr. Muhammad Alam and the daughter of Dr. Muhammad Alam, Mrs. Sita Ram, Mrs. Hari Mohan Chatterjee and Sardarni Mangal Singh.—"Tribune."

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LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)
All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).
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40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.
In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.
In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1929.

Satyagraha in Maharashtra

—:o:—

During the last few months, a number of peasants' meetings and conferences have been held in various parts of Maharashtra to protest against Government's unjust and excessive enhancement of land revenue in those parts. But the last conference of about a hundred representatives of agriculturists from different talukas of Maharashtra, held in the Tilak Hall of Sardar Griha in Bombay, is one of special significance. In the first place it was a thoroughly representative conference, attended not only by peasants from various parts of Maharashtra but also by recognised leaders of the province. The presence and guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the hero of Bardoli, lent the conference a measure of earnestness which is conspicuously reflected in its proceedings. Secondly, the grievances of the peasants, as formulated at the conference, are of a wider character than those of the people of Bardoli. Finally, it seems all but certain from the proceedings of the conference that, if the peasants do not obtain timely redress, they will all band themselves together for concerted peaceful resistance in all the talukas concerned, the isolated test case having already emerged triumphant. And, if the proposed plan of an All-Presidency Land League materialises, the agitation against Government's Land Revenue policy may be as wide as the Presidency, if not wider.

Mr. Vallabhbhai is understood to have remarked at the conference that while the issue at Bardoli was only regarding the redress of unjust increase, it still remained to fight and reform the whole land revenue policy of Government. His specific suggestions on the subject seem to have been embodied in two important resolutions. One of these stated that in view of the many inherent defects in the existing methods of land revenue assessment, as revealed by the Bardoli Enquiry Committee, and in view of the Resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council passed by a large majority in March 1924, "all revision settlements introduced since the date of the aforesaid resolution should be held in abeyance and all revision settlement operations that are going on should be stopped, until fresh amending legislation, conferring on the peasants effective voice in the assessment of land revenue is passed." The second resolution urged the convening of a Conference at Poona "to thresh out the whole question of the existing land revenue policy and to decide upon the radical changes to be effected in the existing law and to form, in consultation with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, an All-Presidency Land League for remedying the grievances of the peasants in the presidency in the matter of land revenue." It was also resolved meanwhile to carry on propaganda with a view to preparing the specially aggrieved Talukas "for resistance to unjust and heavy enhancements of land revenues on the lines of Bardoli."

It would be dangerous for Government to dismiss these proceedings as agitation-mongering by politicians and "outsiders." In this matter at least, as in the case of Bardoli, the initiative was taken by the peasants themselves though it would have been perfectly legitimate for a politician to do so. And no Indian is an outsider in India. Non-Indians are, even if they constitute themselves the "trustees" of the peasants. The peasants, besides, have a first class and an ancient grievance, which affects not merely their political rights but also their daily bread. The land revenue policy itself is a travesty of justice and only a few of its glaring faults have been revealed by the Broomfield Committee. Government are not unaware of these faults, and they can no longer whitewash them. Politicoans of all parties have condemned the system, though opinions may vary about the methods of fighting it. They are on the strongest ground when they contend that the land tax, like other taxes, shall be paid only with the consent of the taxed. Government would be wise to amend the land revenue policy radically in the light of the Broomfield Committee's report and in consonance with the views of the Legislative Council. It follows as a corollary that the present settlement operations should be suspended till the amending legislation is passed. Such a course, adopted in time, may avert a struggle of a far more extensive character than that at Bardoli.

Indian Music.

—:o:—

Presiding over the annual social gathering of Mr. Deodhar's school of music, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said in the course of his address that he knew nothing of the science of Indian music or of any music at all. Other eminent men of culture have also admitted that they have not even a musical sense in them at all beyond a vague appreciation of a sweet voice. That must give one much to think. One who has no music in him deserves to be sympathised with at least as much as one who has no knowledge of a dead language or of the Bionomical Theorem. Mr. Mirza gave an erudite account of the chequered progress of Indian music right from its legendery origin in the music of the spheres at the time of Creation down to the day the Bombay University Reform Committee recommended the scientific study of music and the University left things there.

The Bombay University has erred in good company in not recognising the claims of Indian music. Our Universities are supposed to be the special custodians of national culture. But by their callous neglect of music they have starved or stunted the inborn musical sense of millions. It was their duty more than of any body else to preserve and enrich the noble legacy of our music, a legacy which the world might envy. They did nothing. Long they complained against the absence of a system of notation. Individuals and bodies with less resources found a system. The Bombay University wanted a definite draft course of music. Prof. Bhatkhande, a recognised expert, submitted one, based upon his own long experience. The Vice-Chancellor now asks how a Faculty of Music can be created without a number of music schools. There are over a hundred music classes and schools in Bombay city alone, though many of them are third rate. The University can bring them up to a much higher standard by giving music its due place in its scheme of studies and examinations. If the University has the will, it can find the way, as Western and some National Indian institutions have done.

Gross Indignity

—:o:—

The efforts that are persistently been made in Kenya by the White settlers with the assistance of the administration of that Colony to humiliate the Indian community and to put obstacles in the way of its securing self respecting conditions of life there are indicated in the movement to impose segregation upon the Indians. From time to time the Indians have been successful in avoiding this gross indignity. But the question of the allocation of residential plots in Mombasa brought this sinister policy of the White settlers into particular prominence and the agitation set up by the Mombasa Indians against the declared intention of the authorities to accept the segregation proposals of the settlers induced some prominent Indians in Mombasa to test in a court of law the validity of the reservation of sale of plots exclusively for Europeans. The judgment delivered by the full Bench in the case filed by Mr. Kaderbhoy against the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, with the object of restraining him from restricting the sale of residential plots to Europeans only, gives a technical victory to the Indians, as the Court held that the Commissioner had no such power. But the suggestion in the judgment that that officer did possess the power to introduce a condition in the lease that Indians and Africans could not live in houses built on the plots except in the menial capacity of domestic servants to Europeans turns the victory into defeat. The suggestion will be readily seized upon by the Commissioner. Indians in Kenya are entitled to protest against this gross indignity and they should lose no time in protesting to the British Government. The segregation to be imposed upon them at Mombasa is only the thin end of the wedge.

Loss To Asia.

—:o:—

Reverend Ottama who represented the Indian National Congress on the occasion of the State Funeral ceremony of the late Dr. Sun Yet-Sen, the Chinese leader who was the principal organiser of the Kuomin-tang and the soul of the Nationalist movement in the country, did well to point out that the death of this unique personality was not only a loss to China but a loss to the whole of Asia. Dr. Sun Yet-Sen's achievements are an inspiration to the people of other Asiatic countries, particularly to those people who are under foreign rule, strenuously to fight for freedom. There is another point which Rev. Ottama also made clear. He said that it was against the declared wishes of the Indian people that Indian troops were sent out to China. Indians will be loth to do anything to disturb the long record of unbroken friendship between the two countries.

PRINCES CONFERENCE AND THE VICEROY

THEORY OF DIRECT RELATIONSHIP

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.

The informal Conference of the Princes recorded its satisfaction with the theory of direct relationship with the Crown which is suggested by the Butler Committee. Assuming this theory is historically correct and supported by evidence did the Princes consider the advantages which would accrue to them by being under the direct control of the Crown? We are told that at this Conference the Maharaja of Bikaner stated that Crown meant the King-in-Parliament. If this is true then there is no ambiguity about the constitutional meaning of this word. If this theory is accepted the Indian Princes cannot be under the control of the future Dominion but would be controlled by the British Foreign Office and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies direct.

DIVIDING INDIA.

The acceptance of this theory means a clear division of India into two parts—British India under a self-governing Dominion, Indian India; under the Foreign Office of the British Government, the Agent of the Crown of the Dominion Government would be the future constitutional Governor-General and the Agent of the Indian States would be the Viceroy under the superintendence of the British Foreign Office. We put it to the Counsellors of the Princes if they would enjoy greater freedom under this arrangement. Would they hope that autocracy would be perpetuated under this system? We seriously doubt whether the implications of this position have been clearly understood by the Princes who assembled in Bombay and who by their aquiescence gave their consent to these resolutions. One thing is well-known that the Nehru Committee has exposed how untenable this theory is. The acceptance of this theory by the Princes means clearly an open hostility to the future Dominion Government.

UNTENABLE THEORY.

The Princes have expressed their agreement with the statement of the Butler Committee that the treaties, engagements and Sanads have been made with the Crown. In the first place this statement is not true in fact. Secondly, out of the 235 States divided into two classes by the Committee, it is observed in the Report, in para 38, that there are only forty States with treaties, but the term in this context covers engagements and Sanads. Leaving aside these forty States, we ask the Standing Committee what about the other hundred and ninety-five States? On what grounds is it to be presumed that their relations are with the Crown? Can the Maharaja of Bikaner enlighten the public on this point? We further ask: Does any of these forty treaties warrant the statement that a ruler is at least entitled to sovereign rights in his domestic affairs? Do these treaties not contain specific obligations? Have the Princes ever thought which power is to enforce these specific treaty obligations? Relationship with the Crown may seem sonorous and high sounding to the ear, but have the Princes thought into what embarrassing situation they would be placed if these treaties are scrupulously enforced? We wish the Princes had taken time before they hastened to the Viceroy to express their felicitations about the dictum of the Butler Committee regarding direct relations. Under this theory the conditions of States with which no treaties have been concluded would be simply pitiable.

(To Be Continued.)

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The first article appeared on the 6th instant.

A VINDICATION OF SAVAGES

(BY WAYFARER.)

".....The (U.S.) immigration regulations and the manner of their application towards Eastern and other people were uncivilised, barbarous and more befitting Tibet or Central Africa."

Amazing as it may appear, this rather downright damning statement is made not by some nonentity of an ignoramus but by Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel prize winner, Bard of Shantiniketan, Poet Laureate of Asia (the choice coinage of proverbial Asiatic eulogy has a ring all its own) so much revered in his own country (should have I said Asia as well?) and lionised outside by all thorough-going Orient-fanciers.

The Press interview, of which, it forms a part, treats of that notorious incident of the Bard's first thrill of the famous Ellis Island experience and would appear to have been composed with all due caution such as professional politicians (whom of course the great Bard detests) are in the habit of insuring. With a noble gesture, worthy of his world vogue the Bard interprets the Vancouver incident as embodying the whole U. S. attitude towards Asiatics but ends, probably lost in the flow of his emotional eloquence, by telling us that Tibetans and Central Africans are savages who might adopt the U. S. immigration policy consistently with their racial psychology in relation to members of an alien nationality.

BARDIC GULLIBILITY.

The Shantiniketan Bard is, I hasten to assert, perfectly fantastic when, while exemplifying his ideal of 'savagery', he draws a false analogy and generalises into libel against a whole race. The Bard's statement appears to me to be significant of the utter ignorance regarding the essential character of the American immigration barricades which the Bard probably shares with those who fail to diagnose the disease while noting only what one see of its symptoms. It is significant also of the crude, popular notions about 'savagery' and the general gullibility of the so-called sophisticated in relation to the social status of such nationalities as those of Tibet and Central Africa.

NEW IMPERIALISM.

It must be stated at the very outset that the American attitude towards immigration of Asiatics fits in perfectly with America's whole international outlook and the ostensible racial discrimation is based more on economic considerations than on those connected with racial-hatred. Poetic interpretation apart, the American immigration policy is the direct outcome of the whole national scheme which post-war America has put into practice. It explains the American prosperity, the American supremacy in the spheres of international politics and industry over present-day improverished Europe. The Bard may well condemn it as barbarous after weighing it in his scale of values. But the position taken up by America is not only logical but inescapable. It is an integral part of the new

(Continued on Page 7.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Negation of Democracy.

The details of the long promised constitution were read out to the National Assembly of Spain on Monday on behalf of the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera. If this Spanish Mussolini imagines that the grotesque provisions he lays down for the association of the people in the administration of their country will satisfy them, he is very much mistaken. The proposals constitute the very negation of democracy. There is to be a Conncil of the Realm, a Permanent Commission of this Conncil, and a Parliament with a single chamber but as in the Conncil only one sixth of the members will be elected by universal suffrage and in the Parliament, which at least should have been a truely popular House, only one half of the members will be elected by universal suffrage, there is precious little chance for the people to secure effective control over the Government. A special provision lays down that the Parliament will be debarred from moving a vote of censure against the Executive. De Rivera is insulting democracy by these absurd proposals.

Democracy and Federalism.

On Sunday last, under the auspices of the Institute of Political and Social Sciences, a well-known professor, Mr. K. T. Shah, and an eminent politician, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, discussed between themselves a subject of absorbing interest, Democracy and Federalism in India. Prof. Shah's lecture was learned, as might will be expected from a professor of his reputation. But the subject was perhaps too vast even for a University professor. For, after he had dealt with the fundamental principles of Democracy and Federalism, with due historical illustrations, ancient and modern, after pointing out in general the implications, limitations, and difficulties of democracy and the necessary safeguards against the possible misuse of democracy, when the speaker came to the application of the first principles on which there are few differences of opinion among practical men—to the specific case of India, with which we have something to "do", he had not much time left. He made it clear, however, among other useful points, that the problem of minorities was due mainly to unequal progress of communities and that it was the duty of the country to see that the cultural inequalities are speedily levelled up.

The Problem of Minorities.

Mr. Jinnah also agreed that the problem of minorities must be tackled sympathetically, otherwise there could be little national progress. We would suggest that the professor and the politician may on another occasion discuss precisely how the problem of the most important minority could be solved. The professor may on that occassion discuss, with historical precedents if any, whether the cultural or economic or political progress of a minority as a whole is best served by special communal representation to it or by reserving to it a share in the State jobs.

Indigenous Medical Systems.

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bombay University requesting it to give a due place to the study of the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the University's scheme of higher medical instruction. The Committee rightly points out that the indigenous systems have rendered valuable service to millions for centuries, that it is irrational to dismiss them as wholly unscientific, and that the most reasonable course is to develop the systems by the application of scientific methods of research. No sensible men would doubt the value of the modern progress in Allopathic medicine and Surgery. But it is unscientific and positively foolish to assume that every system outside Allopathy is quackery. If the Indian systems are submitted to the same scientific research which has brought about the progress of Allopathy, it will be a gain to Allopathy as well as to the indigenous systems. The least that the reformed University may do is to appoint a Committee of unprejudiced experts representing all the three systems to examine the methods of incorporating the scientific study of the indigenous system in the present scheme of higher medical instruction. It is needless to add that the State can do a great deal more.

IMPERIAL GOVT. AND INDIAN STATES

Whirlwind Propaganda In Britain For States People

MR. CHUDGAR'S STRAIGHT TALK WITH BRITISH PUBLIC

Mr. P. L. Chudgar, one of the two representatives of the Indian States' Peoples Conference in London, has addressed the following letters to the Press prominent members of both houses of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers and to the members of the East Indian Association, Royal Institute of International Affairs, National Liberal party and various other Political Organisations in England.

LETTER NO. 1.

30, Belsize Park,
London, N.W. 3.
15-6-1929.

NOTE.

H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is reported to have stated in his memorandum inviting the opinion of the Members of the Chamber on the Butler Report that the finding of the Futler Committee in para 50 of their report to the effect that the Paramount Power has the right and duty to satisfy a widespread and popular demand for a change in the form of Government in the States without eliminating the Princes is a "New formula" and His Highness evidently seems to take exception to it.

LORD LYTTON'S STATEMENT ON RENDITION OF MYSORE.

That the formula far from being "new" is more than half a century old will appear from the following statement of Lord Lytton in his despatch to the Secretary of State for India at the time of the rendition of Mysore made so far back as 1882.

"The British Government now undertakes the duty of protecting all Native States in India from external enemies and of preserving internal order by measures necessary for securing the people from mis-government and for supporting the lawful authority of the Ruler. So also the powers of the British Government to 'prescribe the forms of administration and to insist that its advice be adopted' (my quotations) are the necessary correllative of the admitted responsibility of the British Government, for the internal peace of the whole Empire and general welfare of the people".

The above statement was publicly made half a century ago and neither His Highness' father nor any other Prince took exception to it at the time or at any time afterwards until His Highness now discovers that it is a "new formula".

ONE-SIDED CLAIM.

His Highness in his zeal for more power and more power to maintain personal and irresponsible rule may not forget so important and fundamental facts and ought to know his and his brother princes' limitations.

His Highness would not concede wide spread and popular demand for a change from personal to responsible rule and he would not recognise the British Government's right to satisfy such demand and if the people attempt to enforce the demand, His Highness would claim protection for himself and his dynasty; this is obviously an impossible proposition.

LETTER NO. 2.

IRRESPONSIBLE RULE IN STATES.

It appears to have been a fashion nowadays with some of the Indian Princes to say "we want to develop on our own lines and in our own way" and this cry is taken up by the ignorant if not blind supporters of their irresponsible rule and repeated parrot-like in the British Press.

May I ask the following questions to all these gentlemen.

(1) What are those lines and what is that way?

(2) What results in the direction of moral and material progress and advancement of their people have been so far obtained by those lines and what way?

(3) If the British Government's duty to secure the moral and material progress and advancement of the people of the States is admitted as it is admitted by the Butler Report why should the means to secure that end be at all different from those adopted in British India?

(4) Can British Democracy consent by its own force to maintain and perpetuate arbitrary and personal rule within the Empire?

(5) Is it possible, has it ever been possible, in history to secure healthy progress under irresponsible rule of a single individual?

Oh! God! How long will the honest and well-meaning, but ignorant British public consent and continue to be fed with such platitudes in this year of our Lord?

LETTER NO. 3.

IS DEMOCRACY A WESTERN PLANT?

Dear Sir,

It is constantly asserted by men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Sydenham Clarke and some of our Indian Maharajahs that democracy cannot thrive in Eastern Soil—I venture to ask:

(1) Has it been a Western plant intended exclusively for the Western World ever since its maker made it and was it thriving in England before Simon De Morford founded your Parliament?

(2) Was that plant always growing in America or did your Pilgrim fathers carry it there from England?

(3) Who planted it in other countries of Europe, Japan and even China?

(4) If it can grow in British India and even in the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, will you kindly say if the soil of other States only is so barren that only autocracy can grow there so that those Maharajahs can sow, reap and gather all fruits of that plant for themselves?

(5) Can you suggest any reason why the Maker of this beautiful world should have kept this difference in the soil? Could it be for the personal benefit of their Highnesses?

(6) Have our Maharajahs kept it so barren or their people have made it so for their benefit out of their personal devotion?

LETTER NO. 4.

HAVE STATES BEEN MADE "SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY"?

Dear Sir,

On that memorable day August 4th in the year of our Lord 1914, your Mr. Lloyd George sent round every home in our villages far away in India the cry that our beautiful Empire had started a war to "make the world safe for democracy". We were delighted that our day of deliverance from the absolute and irresponsible rule of our Princes was near and we sent down our men whose blood and bones lie in the Fields of Flanders and Mons and poured every farthing our Princes had spared for us into your lap. The war was won, victory was proclaimed and we were eagerly awaiting the coming of Democracy. Alas: ten good years have passed away and far from our world being safe for democracy, it is becoming unsafe for us even to live in and we are told that our Princes think that we cannot understand democracy and prefer their personal rule and while our brethren over our borders are to have it, we must be content with autocracy of our princes for all time.

Pray! Is this what you meant when you said that you were making the world "safe for democracy". Was our part of the world intended to be excluded from this benefit or were you also making that part of the world which is twice the size of your country safe for autocracy also at the same time?

LETTER NO. 5.

PARADOXICAL INDIA.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Keir Hardie of revered memory the founder of your part once said in the House of Commons:—

"I hope His Majesty the King will not interfere with the people's politics, the moment he does so His Crown will roll down in the melting pot with the peer's coronet".

Will you kindly say why should so many kings in the Native States of India not only interfere with but monopolize all their peoples' politics for themselves and that too by force of your democracy?

LETTER NO. 6.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

Dear Sir,

Earl Winterton, when asked in the last Parliament why the people of the Indian States were not permitted to submit their views to the Butler Committee and what were the means available to them to make their views known, replied that they could do so by writing to the press, addressing meetings, and in other ways. Now let us see whether such means are available to them.

(1) Leading English papers, like the "Times", the "Daily Mail", the "Observer", the "Morning Post", the "Daily Telegraph" find ample space for supporters of the Princes' arbitrary rule like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Sydenham, or Sir Sydney Low, who know almost nothing at first hand about the conditions in the States, appear to have hardly even read the so-called treaties on which they always generalize so much without ever citing a single clause of any treaty, and pose as authorities on the affairs of the Indian States. Yet, these papers have no room whatever for any communication embodying the people's views, however reasonable, moderately worded, and supported by unimpeachable evidence and authority.

(2) No public meeting of influential persons can be assembled in this country for submission of the peoples' views, and if, after a great deal of trouble and expense, a meeting is convened, hardly ten people find time or consider it their duty to attend. The Princes, romantic and bejewelled figures featuring in the daily press, have long purses (collected from their peoples) for propaganda purposes here and they can easily obtain crowded audiences and long press reports. Their virtues and services to the Empire are magnified, whilst a dignified silence is maintained in respect of those of their subjects.

(3) If the people seek redress from their Prince, he has no time to listen to them, as he is occupied in his European tours and agitation for more power and yet more power, and the assertion of his rights, privileges and dignities, without admitting any corresponding duties or responsibilities.

(4) The people cannot start a paper in their own States, with hardly and exception, as their Princes refuse to tolerate so dangerous a vehicle of public opinion.

(5) They cannot in their own States (again with hardly an exception) hold a public meeting to discuss political matters without their Princes' permission, which is rarely given.

(6) They cannot effectively ventilate their grievances in the British Indian Press because the Princes' Protection Act operates there; under that act even the truth of facts stated is no defence.

(7) If the people go to the Political Agent or Resident attached to the States he says he has now power to intervene in internal affairs.

(8) If they go to the Viceroy and complain that anyone is imprisoned indefinitely without charge or trial, is banished or deported from his native land summarily, his property worth thousands of pounds is confiscated without any legal process, a woman's honour is violated, huge waste of public money is committed on the personal pleasure of the Prince and even worse things, His Excellency replies that none of these acts, though proved, constitutes evidence of gross misrule to warrant his intervention.

(9) If the people venture to ask what is gross misrule, they are told that it cannot be defined.

(10) If they approach the august Mother of Parliaments, the House of Commons, which shoulders the responsibility of governing millions of people in the Indian Empire, few members have time to spare even a few minutes for them, and if some of them do so and put down some interpellations, the Speaker refers to May's Parliamentary Practice and declines to admit them on the ground that they relate to matters of internal administration.

(11) If frustrated, in every direction, they should wish to rebel; they know that the army, navy and air force of the mighty British Empire are always ready to suppress them.

I humbly ask will you please show them the why to secure redress?

THANKSGIVING PARADE IN BOMBAY

Bombay troops turned out at Colaba on Thanksgiving Day. The G. O. C. taking the salute.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

A group photo taken on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the School of Indian Music, Bombay with Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University in the centre and Principal B. R. Deodhar to his right.

A VINDICATION OF SAVAGES

(Continued from page 6.)

American civilisation, a civilisation that is merely a growth or variation of the European Imperialism. And we must accept it not like scandalised innocents of angels but like realists who could trace it to the core of the American civilisation.

CIVILISATION WITH A VENGEANCE.

Descending from the nebula of poetry and ethics, we are confronted with the world reality which has no use for our moral indignation. The Bard condemns Nationalism as an ungodly menace to his esoteric ideal of internationalism: The phenomenon of the American China's Wall ought to awaken him to the consciousness of the fact that Nationalism in certain of its aspects is an expression of resistence against the imposition and tyranny of this and other more formidable walls that victimise a weaker nationality as a source of exploitation. The sad story of the so-called 'savage' races, the tragic story of European penetration into Africa and parts of Asia, need hardly be reiterated here although it is deplorable that the Bard refuses to be moved by its utter pathos. It is common knowledge to an ordinary student of affairs and history at least does not lie.

Think of the soulless savagery of the European Imperialist powers which combined to turn the 'savages' of Africa into chattel slaves in the bargain of developing the rich continent in the exclusive interests of European population and markets! Tibet is fortunately spared the terrible ordeal. But can one condemn Tibetans as 'savages' if they in sheer self-defence, not only put up barricades against the penetration of treacherous aliens but actually practised slaughter (which of course they are much too civilised to do) of the dangerous intruders?

A PROTEST.

The Poet Laureate of Asia has, of course, his poetic licence which he practises ever so frequently and Tibetans, I think are gentlemen enough (like all good savages) not to take offence at the whimsical, poetic deprecation. But ordinary justice demands that the libel against the character of Tibetans be cleared up and the monstrosity of an awkward analogy refuted.

DANGER OF FOREIGN LOANS

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

A very interesting and thought provoking address on "The Danger of Foreign Loans" was given by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at a meeting held on Saturday last at the Students' Brotherhood. He said: the subject came into prominence recently on account of the observations made by Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister, in the course of a debate in Legislative Assembly. On that occasion it was made clear to the speaker that Sir George was a devotee of foreign loans for the purpose of developing the economic resources in this country. The career of the Finance Member as a financier of great reputation before he came to India also showed that they could expect him to follow on the lines indicated in his speech.

By danger of foreign loans, Mr. Jamnadas did not mean that all loans were dangerous or that they were dangerous for all countries. Between two independent countries a foreign loan was like a commercial transaction in which the loan was exchanged for commodities and whereby both sides stood to gain. It was merely the exchange of one service for another and to this extent there was no danger. But if the borrower was a weak or subject nation then the loan was not merely a monetary transaction. An impecunious borrower would be forced to accept the term sof the powerful lender. The speaker then recounted the history of China and Egypt which appeared to him as striking examples of countries that had suffered by the invasion of foreign loans. The reason why the foreigner had his thumb on Egypt was that it had a very fertile soil for cotton which Lancashire wanted for its industry. Incidentally, Mr. Jamnadas alluded to one of the achievements of Sir George Schuster as financial adviser to the Soudanese Government which on his recommendation issued a loan of £13,00,000 with a view to exploiting and improving cotton growing. The peasantry had been obliged to surrender or lease the whole of the land to the Soudanese Government for forty years.

FOREIGN LOANS CHANGE POLITICAL CONDITION.

Turning to India the speaker explained how foreign loans changed the political condition of a country. As soon as a bondholder had a claim on a country's freedom fled from that country. Such was the history of India since the advent of the East India Company. It was because the Secretary o State had the control of the destinies of India and was invested with full powers to raise loans that they could not resist "the usurious sterling loan announced in 1921." India at present owed to the oreigner 470 crores of rupees. The more they borrowed the larger became the chain. A small increase in the standard of living of the peasant said to be the outcome of beneficial works financed by foreign loans would not be of real benefit to the country. The problem of economic development and betterment was deeper.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, in the course of his presidential remarks, agreed entirely with Mr. Jamnadas as regards the danger of foreign loans as evidenced in the sterling loan with which he was connected. In his opinion political and economic domination went hand in hand. In India the cultivator did not profit very much by the increase in facilities provided by improved markets and transport and other public activities. India could be free from the economical bondage only either by earning more or spending less. The latter alternative did not seem to be the policy of the Government of India. He saw no other way of earning more and being economically independent that by the nationalisation of their industries and freeing it from the influence of foreign loans.

(Continued Column 6)

the labour of nearly 32,000 men working all the year round or about 75,000 men working for 5 months of the year, the usual short season in Sind for this type of manual labour.

The total length of main canals, branches, distributaries etc., is 6,211 miles of which 1,300 miles, comprising chiefly the largest sections, have been completed. The total amount of earth-work done on the whole project to end of March 1929 is 247 crores cubic feet, and the total amount that remains to be done is roughly 308 crores cubic feet according to the working estimates. The work done is equivalent to the excavation of a channel 234 miles long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

A rectangulation survey of the area under command of the canals of the scheme (excluding Khairpur State) is being carried out by the Survey of India at the expense of the project. This work has as its ultimate object the standardization of the size and shape of each survey number, each number being 16 acres in area.

WORK OF ACQUISITION

The work of acquisition of land for canals, branches distributaries etc., was continued by the special staff under the Revenue Officer. During the year 2,739 acres of land were acquired at a cost of Rs. 3.31 lakhs at an average rate of Rs. 120 per acre.

The miscellaneous work done consisted of preparing distance and boundary stones, planting trees along canals, making inspection paths, taking sub-soil observations, etc.

The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March 1929 is approximately Rs. 9.09 crores.

LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS

OVER 9 CRORES SPENT UPTO MARCH LAST

AN ANNUAL SURVEY

The following is a brief account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme during the year ending 31st March 1929.—

BARRAGE WORK.

The work on the scouring sluice gates of the Barrage proper was completed according to the programme. On account of the abnormal level of the river in April 1928 a breach occured in the Right Bank cofferdam. The repairing of this breach and the pumping out of the cofferdam delayed the work by about a month: but the season's work was successfully finished in spite of the difficulties encountered. The superstructure of the five scouring sluices and 1 1/2 spans of the Barrage proper on the Right Bank was brought up to R.L. 215 for the gate bridge portion. The main floor, aprons and concrete paving were completed for the whole area. On the Left Bank the piers of the seven scouring sluices and 2 1/2 spans of the Barrage proper were raised to R.L. 201 for the road bridge arches, while on the upstream half of the piers (i.e. the gate bridge portion of the piers) they have been brought upto R.L. 198.

On the Right Bank the cofferdam for season's work was closed on the 9th December 1928, the raising of the sand slopes by dredger up to water level was completed, and the whole area was pumped dry to foundation level for excavation by hand. Two gate bridge arches of reinforced concrete were cast, and cut stone pilasters on the down stream side of six gate arches were raised from R.L. 219.0 to R. L. 226.6. The central floor and the down-stream apron of spans 6 1/2 to 16 1/2 were excavated to foundation level, and the masonry was started in almost the whole area. All the four rows of permanent piling were started, and about three-fourths of the total number of piles were driven. All piers of the scouring sluices and one abutment pier were completed for the gate-brodge portion, and eight arch centerings were placed in position on the Left Bank. The cofferdam was finally closed on the 15th December 1928, the raising of the sand slopes up to water level was completed, and the whole area was pumped dry to the foundation level.

SUPPLY OF HIGH TENSION POWER.

The supply of high tension power to the North Western Railway was commenced on the 31st December 1928. The Scotch derrick cranes were fitted with electric conversion sets. The two 10 electric loco cranes, one on each bank were erected and put into commission. Similarly the two small portable electric-driven compressors were erected. Large quantities of cut stone required for the barrage and regulators in addition to a very large quantity of rubble lime stone were quarried. The quantities of stone manufactured during the quarter ending 31st March 1929 were:—Dressed stone 21,145 Cubic feet; Rough stone blocks 59,530 Cubic feet; Other stone 38,03,900 Cubic feet.

A wire rope self-propelling ferry service was installed connecting the Left Bank down-stream guide bank and the island in the middle of the Indus. By means of this ferry barge loads of stone were conveyed to the cofferdams for use in the masonry work. About 1000 small blocks measuring 5' x 3' x 15' were moulded in the block moulding yard on each bank for regulators. Similarly the manufacture of 1 1/2 ton blocks on the Left Bank was completed.

The total quantity of earth work done in the Rohri Canal Circle till the end of March 1929 was 87,81 crores crores cubic feet for main canals, ranches and distributaries, and an approximate total amount of 28.38 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

Total quantity of earth-wrrk done in the Rohri Canal Circle till the end of March 1929 was 87.81 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries, leaving an approximate total amount of 148.81 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work.

The four Canal Circles were occupied in surveys, preparation of designs of canals, acquisition of land construction of buildings, and excavation of canals, branches distributaries and minors both by draglines and manual labour. Designs for all main canals and branches and most of the distributaries and minors have been completed. Excavation was carried out by manual labour and 46 dragline excavators of various sizes and types the largest group of excavators ever used on one work anywhere in the world.

MACHINES WORKING 24 HOURS DAILY.

An important feature of these machines is that they are worked daily for 24 hours, some for 5 1/2 days and some for 6 days per week. During the hot weather months when it is almost impossible owing to the intense heat, to do any earthwork in Sind by manual labour, these machines keep on with their work. The total capacity of the 46 excavators is roughly 74 tons of earthwork excavated and dumped per minute or 1.23 tons per second night and day for 5 1/2 days in the week and 250 days in the year. This represents

(Continued in Column 6)

NADIR KHAN ALIVE

Fall of Gardez Contradicted

SIMLA, July 8

It is confirmed that Gardez was not occupied by Nadir Khan's supporters as reported. It is still held by General Mohammad Saddiq on behalf of Habibullah Khan.

Gen. Nadir Khan and Shah Wali Khan are believed to be in Hariob.—A. P.

EX-KING INAYATULLAH IN KARACHI

KARACHI, July 8.

Ex-King Inayatullah and suite who arrived here en route to Iraq drove round the city during their brief stay in Karachi and visited the Karachi Air Port. Inayatullah met Sirdar Abdul Hadikhan, ex-Afghan Commerce Minister, and Sirdar Bashir Ahmed, the local consul, on board the steamer "Varsova".—A. P.

SIR G. RAINEY IN CALCUTTA

CONFERS WITH COMMITTEE OF INDIAN CHAMBER

CALCUTTA, July 8

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce met Sir George Rainey and Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay this afternoon.

It is understood that among the subjects discussed by the Committee were condition of steel castings industry, necessity of setting up independent rates tribunal under the Railway Act, desirablity of a national rates policy to be followed by the Railways, constitution and and method of working of the advisory Committee, urgency of Third class waiting room at the Howrah Station, method of stores purchase for the State Railways, need of launching the existing Dacca-Aricha Railway project, necessity of stationing another mercantile marine training ship in Bengal and the claims of Indian Chamber of Commerce to representation on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway's Advisory Committees.

Among those present on the occasion were Messrs. S. K. Bhatter, Senior Vice-President of the Chamber, G. D. Birla, A. L Ojha, Anandji Haridas, Maneklal Namavati, M.C. Raisurana, D. P. Khaitan and M. P. Gandhi, Secretary of the Chamber.—Free Press.

MR. RAMANAND CHATTERJEE'S ARREST

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 8.

Following is a fuller report of the question in the House of Commons bearing on the arrest and prosecution on a sedition charge of the veteran journalist Mr. Ramananda Chatterji Major Graham Pole asked with reference to Mr. Chatterji's arrest.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied Mr. Chatterji is prosecuted under section 124A. The matter is "sub-judite."

In the course of a supplementary question Major Graham Pole asked, is the Right Hon'ble gentleman aware that the first edition of "India in Bondage" was published in December 1928 and no action was taken? It is only after the first edition had been sold out the second edition is published in May this year, it is then that this man is arrested a year after the book is first published.

Mr. Maxton asked a supplementary question: Can the Secretary of State take steps to put a stop to many prosecutions in India which are instituted under orders of the late Government.

The speaker interveying said, that is going far beyond the question on the order paper.—Free Press Beam Service.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" REACHES BAGHDAD

LONDON, July 7.

Baghdad.—The "Southern Cross" arrived here to-night. The airmen are refilling tanks of the plane with 1,200 gallons of petrol. They hope to reach Athens on Monday night.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, Juy 7.

The King has sent a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing his thankfulness and satisfaction that his earnest desire to join with his people in thanksgiving has been accomplished.—Reuter.

Brigadier and Mrs. G. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kurihara and Mr. and Mrs. S. Kurihara lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

WILL LABOUR CABINET FOUNDER ON MEERUT ROCKS?

(Continued from page 1.)

tion particularly of the Meerut trial.

The Campbell case, it may be remembered, was the cause of the downfall of the last Labour Government.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The reply of the Cabinet Minister was given out by Mrs. Hutchinson at a meeting of the Manchester and Salsford Trades Council in which the question of the Meerut trial was raised. An account of the meeting has been sent to some one interested in some of the accused in the Meerut case, and it was related to a representative of the Free Press of India. It is sure to prove interesting from the Indian point of view and, as such, it is stated below.

RELEASE OR TRY BY JURY.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester and Salsford Trades Council, Mr. Moores of the local Transport and General Workers' Union wanted to move a resolution calling upon the Government to release the 32 persons imprisoned in India on charges arising out of the recent textile strike in Bombay or at least to move them to a Presidency town where they would be given a trial by jury.

"WE WILL HAVE IT."

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Moss, at first did not allow Mr. Moores to move the resolution as it was not in the agenda. Mr. Moores, however, got two-third majority in favour of his resolution and moved it. He contended that the Council ought to support the resolution at least because one of its delegates was a prisoner and was a Manchester man, Mr. Hutchinson.

ATTEMPT TO GAG FAILS.

Mrs. Hutchinson who was present in the meeting, wanted to speak. But the Chairman objected to this saying that she was permitted to be present in the meeting on the understanding that she should not be allowed to take part in the deliberations. The delegates, however, decided that she should be allowed to speak.

INTERVIEW REFUSED.

Mrs. Hutchinson in her speech stated that her son, who was aged 24, had been arrested for "conspiracy to wage war against the King" and that she had been to London to see a Member of the Socialist Cabinet in the hope that an interview with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, could be arranged. The Minister after inquiries had told her that he could not get her an interview with an official as "The Government did not want another Campbell case."

The Chairman appealed to the meeting not to embarrass the Government by passing the resolution which, however, was passed by 16 to 20 votes.

PRESENT STERN FRONT.

Publishing an account of this meeting, the "Daily Despatch" characterises it as embarrassing to the Government by its supporters who expect undue favour to be granted to them. The paper hopes that Government will present a stern front to such demands.—Free Press Beam.

"TOO MUCH OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE"

BOOKS SENT TO ACCUSED NOT RECEIVED

MEERUT, July 8.

The local office of the Central Defence Committee related to a representative of the Free Press of India an incident regarding too much interference by the authorities in delivering letters, etc., to the accused.

It was stated that the Secretary of the League against Imperialism had sent some books to the accused Dr. G. Adhikary for the use of those in the defence. A letter intimating the despatch of those books was also addressed to the accused, who received the letter but not the books. The letter came by the Air Mail. It was further stated that similar books were sent by the League Secretary to Dr. Ansari, Chairman, Central Defence Committee, who, however, received both the letter and the books and packets on June 29.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Secretary, local branch of the Central Defence Committee who had sworn an affidavit for moving the transfer application for the nine accused, left for Allahabad to rectify the affidavit as suggested by the Chief Justice.—Free Press.

BIJAPUR SENSATION

ALLEGATED DEFALCATION OF SCHOOL BOARD FUND

AN M.L.C. ACCUSED OF SWINDLING RS. 6000

BIJAPUR, July 8

A great sensation prevails in the city owing to the alleged defalcation to the extent of Rs. 6000 of the funds of the Bijapur Municipal School Board.

The alleged defalcations were found out while Rao Saheb P. G. Kalakatti, the Present Chairman was taking charge of his office. All relevent records of the Board and Cash Box have sealed and kept in safe custody.

The Chairman has duly reported the matter to the District Magistrate.—Free Press.

ASSAULT ON BLACKLEGS

CHAWL OF LOYALISTS STORMED

Following on the assault on some police officers on Sunday afternoon at Kalachowki by some strikers, a number of "blacklegs" were assaulted by the strikers in the early hours of Monday morning near Nagoo Sayaji Wadi. This assault was precipitated as a chawl tenanted by the men and women going to the mills was stormed while the occupants were fast asleep. Enquiries show that a chawl near the Standard Mill was invaded by a number of strikers soon after midnight who were armed with sticks and stones. They stoned the occupants, broke open the doors and windows of their rooms while some of the inmates were severely assaulted for going to work. They were warned not to go to work otherwise they were told they would be dealt with still more severely. The police have arrested ten volunteers of G. K. Union, and further enquiry is in progress.

INITIATING SCHOOL CHILDREN INTO 'RED FLAG' CULT.

The strikers are educating even the school children in the cult of "Red Flag" and a number of children going to schools near DeLisle Road and Sun Mill's, were invested with the badges of the Peasants and Workers Party. The teachers on seeing the young students wearing the badges were taken aback and asked the children to take them out. Since they refused to do so, the teachers relieved the children of the badges, but soon they had to return them as the students threatened to leave the schools.

TWO MORE MILLS RE-OPEN

BOMBAY, July 8.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"The strike situation to-day, is very much the same as on Saturday last except that two more mills have re-opened."

LINER STRIKES A ROCK

PASSENGERS RE-EMBARKED AFTER LANDING

LONDON, July 8.

Ponta Delgada.—The Dutch liner "Leerdam," bound for Havana, struck a rock and landed 150 passengers, but she reembarked them and is now proceeding to Fayal.—Reuter.

CLIMBING OF MOUNT BLANC SUMMIT

TWO FRENCHMEN KILLD IN ATTEMPT

LONDON, July 8.

Chamonix.—Two Frenchmen, one an architect of Aix-les-Bains, and the other, an intelligence officer of the Rhine army, perished on account of cold within a few minutes of climbing almost the summit of Mount Blanc during a snowstorm. Their guide with the utmost difficulty managed to climb down. Bodies of the victims have not yet been recovered.—Reuter.

20 SHOTS FIRED

POLICE OFFICER KILLED

LONDON, Juy 7.

Sofia.—From the details of the motor car outrage cabled earlier, it appears that the car contained the Prefect of Plovdiv, the Governmental Secretary to the Minister of Public Works and Police officers. Twenty shots were fired at the car and a policeo ffeer was killed.—Reuter.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ANDHERI

INAUGURATED BY MR. PRADHAN

The suburb of Andheri was *en jete* on Sunday evening on the occasion of the inauguration of street lighting with electricity by the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. A large gathering was present including Mrs. Pradhan, the Chairman and Members of the Notified Area Committee, Andheri, Mr. F. C. Annesley who represented the Licensees, Mr. Draycup, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. B. P. Masani, Mr. S. S. Naik and Mr. Leo Rodrigues. Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, in requesting Mr. Pradhan to switch on the current, said that the function marked a new era in the progress of the suburb. He thanked Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and Messrs. the Callendars Cable and Construction Company, the joint electric licensees for the Bombay Suburban District for completing the work satisfactorily in a very short time.

Mr. Barfivala then touched on some of the local grievances which still remained unredressed and hoped Mr. Pradhan would represent their case to Government. The grievances were that the Bombay Suburban division was a luxury, that it had not a separate seat in the Bombay Council, that rates for water supply charged by the Development Department were too high and that Government paid no heed with regard to the low pay earned by primary school teachers. The President of the District Local Board and the President of the School Board had given an ultimatum to Government to take back the administration of education if they could not find funds to help the teachers.

Mr. Annesley who next addressed the gathering on the technical details of the scheme thanked Mr. Barfivala and the members of the Notified Area Committee for the pleasant terms in which they had referred to him and Mr. Patterson. On the question of reduction of charges he said it was too much to expect of him to do anything at this stage and it was not correct to compare their charges with Bombay as the latter had several times their number of consumers.

Mr. Pradhan then switched on the power. He said that he was grateful to the Committee for the honour they had done him and assured them of his active sympathy and co-operation in solving their problems. He had always held that the Bombay Suburban Division was too small for a division and therefore he would endeavour to apply the axe to do away with some of the appointments. As for Andheri having a municipality of its own, he declared that Government would meet with their wishes as soon as the question of separating Varsova Beach was settled. With regard to the teachers he would urge upon the authorities concerned to reconsider their decision as the Board was receiving the same grant from Government as the other Boards.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Pradhan.

FORT MEDICO-SURGICAL HALL

A Bombay Correspondent writes:—

"It was an enjoyable morning that a large number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to almost every Indian community in Bombay spent at 84 Bhora Bazar Street on Sunday last. When Dr. Abdulla Bin Abdulla formally declared open the above Dispensary which will be conducted by Drs. M. R. Shetty and Rangaswami Iyengar. It was indeed in keeping with the spirit of patriotism abroad that Dr. Shetty solemnly declared that while it was his and his colleague's desire to make the venture a success it would equally be their close concern to see that their talents were not solely devoted to material gain and that the poor and the indigent will always be regarded as entitled to the service which it may be in their power to render. Both the young medicos have to their credit a large share of service during the recent riots. Dr. Abdulla though less conventional was very interesting in the few significant observations he made in the course of his opening speech.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS

APPREHENSION ABOUT "THEIR UNCERTAIN FUTURE"

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney has issued a copy of a supplementary memorandum which he has submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission dealing with the problem of unemployment among Anglo-Indians. The following are extracts from the memorandum:—

With this happy economic position of the Community in 1921 I desire to compare the present state of acute unemployment. The increase of the Community per decade, according to the Census Commissioner's Report, may be assumed to be about 11 per cent. Working on this basis the number of Anglo-Indians who are at present employable, or in search of employment is, therefore, approximately 42,688 and it is on these figures I desire to examine the present position of employment in the Community.

MALES—They are mainly employed in the various Government and quasi-Government services and Departments. Some are employed in the learned professions and mercantile and trade and other offices; others are engaged in business, while some are working on the land. The following is a fairly accurate statistical table of the various vocations in which they are employed to-day:—

Land and Agriculture	200
Ecclesiastical	50
Railways and attached departments	13,750
Posts	250
Telegraphs	2,100
Customs	575
Police	650
Accounts Departments (Civil Military)	300
Forests and Survey	150
Indian Medical Department	580
Mercantile offices	1,000
Commerce and Industries	550
Education and learned professions	900
Marine	200
Opium, Salt and Excise	200
Port Commissioners	300
Government offices	350
Miscellaneous	500
Total	22,405
FEMALES	
Nursing profession	1,500
Clerks and Typists	1,500
Drapery and Millinery	1,200
Domestic servants	400
Educational institutions and learned professions	400
Railways	200
Telephone	250
Miscellaneous	200
Total	6,150

From the above it will be seen that the total male and female population in the Anglo-Indian Community who are employed to-day approximates 28,555 which leaves a balance of 14,133, for 1-3 of the employable of the community who are unemployed, assuredly a most alarming state. These figures may be accepted as sufficiently correst to demonstrte the acute condition of unemployment to-day in the ranks of the Community and the seriousness of the economic problems affecting it and its future.

The most alarming feature to-day of this lamentable condition is the inability of our young men and women who, on leaving school, find it increasingly difficult to secure employment of any kind as compared with the readiness with which they secured it in 1919 and previously and as is amply illustrated by a comparative study of the lists of employed in the Government of India and Provincial Governments in 1909, 1919, and 1929. The comparison will show that the place the Community occupies in some services in which it was well represented in the past is now practically negligible while a difference from 30 to 80 per cent. will be found in other Departments. In substantiation I would point to the conditions which prevail to-day in respect of the Community employed in the Government Secretariats. Time was, and not so long ago, when Anglo-Indians occupied at least 50 per cent. and more of certain appointments in these offices. To-day they hold barely 5 per cent. of the total of such appointments, and, what is more deplorable than the paucity of appointments, is that this 5 per cent. is to be almost entirely found in the senior appointments; while the fact that there are very few juniors points to the probability that, within ten years, the Anglo-Indian Community will hold a microscopic percentage of appointments in such offices.

"ADVERSE EFFECT OF REFORMS."

That this deplorable condition is due primarily to the operation of the Reforms and the urge of Indianisation of the Services is undeniable and the only natural result of any increased devolution of power from the European to the Indian will be that our economic condition will become much worse. This observation is made with all respect to Indian administrators who when the time comes, will naturally prefer to offer employment to their own people, to the exclusion of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans whom they regard as aliens and whom the Indian Legislators, as was evidenced during the 1929 Legislative Assembly debates on a Railway Demand for Grants, refused to accept as Natives of India for employment purposes.

The reservation of percentages of appointments in the Services for the various communities should not be based, as at present, on the population of the different communities, because it is not the entire population but, only the number of higher educated members of these communities, who are in competition with each other for these appointments. How severely this reservation affects the Domiciled Community is proved by the following figures taken from the Memorandum submitted by the Community to the Indian Statutory Commission:—

A. 100 per cent. of European and Anglo-Indian boys are being educated.

12 per cent. of Hindu and Muhammadan boys are being educated.

100 per cent. of European and Anglo-Indian girls are being educated.

1 per cent. of Hindu and Muhammadan girls are being educated.

B. 1 European or Anglo-Indian out of every 150 is in the college stage.

1 Hindu out of every 3,773 is in the College stage.

1 Muhammadan out of every 13,058 is in the College stage.

C. of pupils in schools and colleges

1 out of every 80 European and Anglo-Indian pupils in the College stage.

1 out of every 91 Hindu pupils is in the college stage.

1 out of every 269 Muhammadan pupils is in the college stage.

I would also suggest that the custom of nominating Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans for the Provincial Services be reopened and that Provincial Governments be asked to accede to this for a stated period of time.

I feel that if some action on the lines indicated in this letter were adopted it would go far to remove the apprehension in the minds of the Community of its uncertain future, as also greatly relieve its present-day unemployment.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH CUTTER

350 PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED

BOTH VESSELS PROCEED ON THEIR OWN STEAM

LONDON, July 8.

New York.—Whilst the National Broadcast Company were relaying the Thanksgiving Service from Westminster Abbey, they were startled to hear an S.O.S. It transpires that this was sent out by a coastal steamer named "Prince George," with 350 passengers on board, which collided with a coast-guard cutter 65 miles east of Boston. Several boats including "Albertic" and "Scythia" went at full speed to its rescue, but, later, a wireless message indicated that the passengers had been transhipped to the coast-guard cutter which had not been seriously damaged and that both the vessels were proceeding to Boston on their own steam.—Reuter.

"AUTOCRAT OF BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLES"

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S POWERS IN RAISING OR LOWERING DUTIES

LONDON, Juy 7.

Washington.—The enactment of the American valuation plan, which would allow the President to raise or lower duties at his own discretion, together with the flexible provisions as contained in the pending Tariff Bill, would make the President "not only an autocrat of the breakfast table but dinner and supper tables," is the opinion expressed by the Democratic National Committee. Senator King declares it would pave the way for the "exploitation of people" and permit the President to increase duties by fifty per cent.—Reuter.

WITHHOLDING PRESS FACILITIES TO "SEARCHLIGHT"

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' CONDEMNATION

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of Indian Journalists' Association last evening, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose presiding the action of the Behar Government in withholding press facilities for "Searchlight," Patna, for publication of the official documents was condemned as "mean and petty-fogging calculated to undermine independent journalism." The meeting also appreciated the bold stand taken by the Editor and conductors of the paper against the bureaucratic wrath.—Free Press.

KERALA SUGGESTS JAWAHARLAL'S NAME

CALICUT, July 8.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution suggesting the names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel in the order of preference for the presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

THANKSGIVING FUND IN BHOPAL

ROYAL FAMILY'S HANDSOME LEAD

MONEY TO BE USED FOR MEDICAL RELIEF

In connection with the Thanksgiving Fund in honour of the King Emperor's recovery from a serious illness a representative meeting of the ladies of Bhopal was held at the Princess of Wales Ladies' Club on the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Begum the Heir apparent. Her Highness the Begum Mother and Her Highness Shah Banoo Begum Sahiba also graced the meeting with their presence.

The meeting was addressed by a number of ladies including the Secretary Aabroo Begum Sahiba and Begum Justice Sahabuddin and a very liberal response was made to the impressive and stirring appeal made by Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Begum Sahiba in the presidential speech, from which extracts are given below.

The object of this meeting, as you are all aware, is to express our feelings of sincere pleasure and thankfulness at the recovery from a very serious illness of our gracious King-Emperor, and as an humble token of our grateful tribute of respect and loyalty to the person of His Majesty for the various blessings of peaceful and benevolent rule it is our duty to give some practical expression to the feelings that are uppermost in our mind.

The way in which you have cheerfully and whole-heartedly in the past taken part in the various movements for the good of the country and the community started by and under the patronage of my dear mother Her Highness Shah Banoo Begum—like the Imperial Relief movement, the movement for the relief of wounded soldiers, the St. John Ambulance to mention only a few out of the many such movements—makes me feel quite hopeful that your participation on this occasion would be as heartily generous as ever before, and marked by the same peculiar distinction.

Ladies, this institution of ours has a still closer connection with the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor for it stands as a useful memorial to the august visit to this country of Her Majesty Queen Mary when she was the Princess of Wales. We should therefore, do our utmost to make this Thanksgiving Fund a great success.

PHILANTHROPY TO SUBSTITUTE VALOUR.

Ladies, in days gone by our women had occasions to do deeds of valour against their enemies, and have left a name in the pages of History. But now under the protecting wings of Great British, we are perfectly immune from external dangers. Therefore, in this age of peace and progress we should do such acts of philanthropy and public good as would go down into history side by side with our previous achivements.

You know it as well as I do that it is the wish and pleasure of His Highness as expressed in his gracious Firman on his return from England, that the money which is intended to be wasted on temporary demonstrations and festivities should be always utilised in manner that would be of greater and permanent use to the public at large.

On this happy occasion of thanksgiving as well, His Highness has been pleased to issue a similar Firman that the Thanksgiving Fund thus collected will be utilized for the eradication of various diseases and the extension of the means of medical relief to the subjects of the Bhopal State. Participation in a scheme of this nature will, on the one hand, be an an expression of our loyalty and devotion to the person of King-Emperor, and on the other, an act of great good to ourselves and our country.

CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY TO FUND.

Ladies, you are fully aware of the religious injunctions about almsgiving, and the good that a Mussalman expects from such acts of charity. On this happy occasion when the Almighty God has saved our King-Emperor from the clutches of a most dangerous illness, we must, in token of our feelings of joy and thankfulness, contribute most liberally towards this Fund, which would provide permanent means of medical relief to thousands of our people and alleviate suffering from their midst. Coming generations would look upon this work with abiding gratitude and set it before them as an example to follow.

I have no doubt, Ladies, that our Club, which is the oldest institution of its kind in India, established in commemoration of the visit of Queen Mary, will yield to no other Ladies' institution in making this Fund a complete success, and in enhancing the prestige which it enjoys because of its association with the name of Her Majesty.

Ladies, it gives me great pleasure to announce in this meeting that my venerable grandmother has been pleased to contribute Rs. 10,000/- to this Fund, and my revered mother Rs. 5,000/-. My own humble contribution is Rs. 2,000/-.

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WOMENIN COURTS

—:o:—

Magistrate's Problem To Save Baby From Birth in Prison

LONDON, June 14.

The jury at a Hull inquest on Mrs. Margaret Alice Creaser, aged 28, who died from septicemia, made a recommendation that the sale of a so-called patent medicine under a Government stamp should be prohibited. The coroner said that his interpretation of the warning which appeared on the bottle was that it was that it was really an indication to women to take it.

"It is no use blinking the fact" he said, "that this sort of thing goes on all the time, and it is not confined to the poorer class of the community to which this woman belonged. There are those in higher circles who would much rather have a baby motor-car than a baby in a perambulator, and would sooner breed dogs than rear children. The people who manufacture, sell and advertise this stuff and the Government that receives three-pence on each of these bottles are all in the one boat. They can take it either way they like. They are either obtaining money by false pretences, or else they are abortion mongering".

The coroner agreed with the jury's recommendation and added "I do not say anything about the morality of the things but do not let us have hypocrisy".

ALLEGED JETTING AFTER 18 YEARS.

"No, old dear. I passed my 50th year two days ago, and as I have gone so long unscathed I am going to take pot luck for the remainder of the time.... Once again, "No never more."

This was read as an extract from a letter alleged to have been sent by a man who defended a breach of promise action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a common jury.

Miss Jean Gould sued Mr. John Sullivan who was stated to be a manager under the Port of London Authority. The defence was a denial of the alleged promise.

"This woman has thrown the best years of her life away waiting for this man to marry her", said Mr. W. Jardine, K.C., opening the action. Mr. Jardine, for Miss Gould, said she was the daughter of a farmer who died in 1905. Soon after her father's death Mr. O'Sullivan, who had known her slightly since he was a boy at school, proposed marriage to her, but as her mother thought it was rather soon to think of marriage the parties agreed to wait. The engagement, nevertheless, began in that year.

Mr. O'Sullivan was then in a subordinate position on the Port of London Authority. By 1923, he had become a manager under that body. From 1905, he went nearly every year to Ireland for his holidays, and was a constant visitor to Miss Gould's home. He was received there as her accepted fiance. In 1911, when on a holiday in Ireland, he was not very pleased by some attentions another man had paid to her, and he then remarked, "The sooner we are married the better, I do not like than man banging around like this". Miss Gould replied she was willing to be married next day, but Mr. O'Sullivan said that could not be, and the marriage was continually being put off by him. There was a constant stream of every affectionate letters from him. The letters she had sent him were stated to have been destroyed, but a number of those he had sent to her still existed. In 1919, when Mr. O'Sullivan was in Ireland, he was met by Miss Gould's brother, and was asked when he was going to marry her. He laughingly said that he intended to marry some time later, and that they would have been married long before had it not been for the difficulty of getting a house in London. In 1920, he did not go on holiday to Ireland which was contrary to his usual practice. Miss Gould saw him for "a few minutes" in London in 1921 and in 1922. In 1923, Mr. O'Sullivan was very affectionate during his visit to Ireland and talked about marriage and the difficulty of getting a house. He, however, left Ireland without saying good-bye, and in October of that year he sent her a letter (an extract from which is quoted above). It was now admitted that Mr. O'Sullivan had married another woman in England February 1924.

Miss Gould was now over 50. That was not very old, but she had lost the chance of marriage because she had been engaged to this man all that time and he had chosen to marry some one else. It was a case, counsel suggested, for damages of a not very moderate amount.

LOVER'S TRAGIC END.

A quarrel of two lovers at Southend was described at an inquest into the death of William Carle, a sign-writer aged 29 who, the doctor said, died in hospital from poisoning. The dead man's brother said that the deceased was cheerful when he went to Southend for a week's holiday with his girl and her girl-friend and had no business worries. Just before he died he told his brother that his girl had thrown him over and left him.

Florence Ethel Gardner, of Mornington Crescent, said she met Carle at the stores where she was a counter-hand. She had gone about with him on Saturdays for about nine months. They were not engaged. Carle suggested they should go away for a holiday together as he had been ill with influenza. He took her by boat to Southend, where they took a room as Mr. and Mrs. Carle. On the Monday night, during a quarrel, Carle said "You do not love me any more". She said, "Of course, I do but I am getting fed up with Southend". She said she wanted to go back to London, but he could stay down there. "I told him" said Miss Gardner, "I would see him when he came back. He said "if you have finished with me I will end it all. I am not wanted at home. You are the only one I love". I said, "Don't be silly". He said he would commit suicide. I cried and said "If you loved me you would not think of anything like that."

On Tuesday she was quite determined to go back and told Carle to tell the land-lady she was not well. Carle kissed her good-bye at the railway station and said every thing was all right between them. They had intended to get married in two months.

The coroner returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

A CASE BRISTLING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

"The case bristles with difficulties" said Mr. Hay Halkette at Marylebone when Mrs. Katheleen Macgrgor (31) expecting soon to become a mother was accused of stealling by a trick", "fraudulently obtaining food and lodgings", and "stealing clothing and jewellery". There were several cases and the police said she had been living by fraud for nine months.

When the magistrate suggested a remand on bail for two months, Detective Sergeant Isaacs said it would not be safe. It was only luck that they had caught her. There was a Bristol warrant against her and several other cases. She had been thrice bound over for fraud and theft.

"I don't want her child to be born in prison" said the magistrate, "and it would be absurd to try her when she was not physically able to bear punishment I can remand her in custody and inform the Home Office, so that she can be let out of prison and be taken back after the baby is born".

The police feared she might, escape, "as she has done previously".

In the end Mr. Halkett remanded her so that the clerk could communicate with the Home Office.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF WIFE.

The petition in the Divorce Division of Mr. Frederick Holman Claydon asking for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Blanche Claydon (his first cousin) because of her alleged misconduct with the co-respondent, Mr. Ernest Adams, a brewer, now dead, was dismissed with costs.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayden were married in October 1926, and separated in March 1927. Lord Merrivale said that the wife had appeared denying the charge and Mr. Adams by his solicitor, down to the time of his death, also defended the case. Apparently, the husband was a man of substantial means. About 1920, the respondent, his cousin, returned from British Columbia with her mother, a widow and went to live at Lancing in the bungalow, Petitioner persistently pursued her, and after their engagement was broken off several times, they were married. Aftr a few months they separated under a deed by which the husband agreed to pay his wife £400 a year free of income tax as long as she led a chaste life. After the deed the wife returned with her mother to the bungalow she owned and it was alleged Mr. Adams was a constant visitor there and that they committed misconduct. They were kept under observation by a number of hired watchers, whose evidence was that the two people met frequently, rode in the same bus, lunched together and visited the picture palace. That was the substance of it and what the evidence cost to secure he (the Judge) shuddered to think. It was, he added, because trifles as light as air would be of deadly weight in such a case as this that made it necessary for the jury to consider how far they could trust the evdence of paid watcher. The jury after a short retirement found no misconduct between the wife and Mr. Adams.

WHEN SISTERS FALL OUT.

Letters to the coroner and police which, prosecuting counsel suggested indicated intended murder and suicide, were read at the Old Bailey when Annie Emma Charman (43) of Ripley, Surrey was charged with the attempted murder of her sister, Mrs. Brown. The jury did not accept this view.

Mr. Percival Clarke said the sisters and their families were close friends until the death of Mr. Brown There was then unpleasantness, and Mrs. Charman and her husband separated. Mr. Charman went to lodge with Mrs. Brown. This apparently rankled in Mrs. Charman's mind for a long time, and she determined to put an end to the association by shooting Mrs. Brown and taking her own life.

When Mrs. Brown was at work in the field on April 26, her sister fired at her with a gun and chased her to a neighbour's house, where she fired again. When the gun was taken from her she attacked her sister and ripped her blouse off. In one of her sealed letters she wrote: "When I am gone things can rest I am sorry for my children and my husband, but I can see no other way out of it."

Mrs. Charman, giving evidence, said she had been married 23 years, and was the mother of 13 children, nine of whom are living. There were twins on four occasions. She and her husband lived very happily until after the death of Mr. Brown. She then found her husband was going out with Mrs. Brown and they were spending week-ends together. People told her about it, and she said 'I can't put collar and chain on him like a dog' When she spoken to her sister about it she replied that she would go out with whom she liked. Asked if she intended to shoot Mrs. Brown, the prisoner said, "No, only to frighten her. I fired on the ground".

Mr. Justice McCardie said the case was a most unhappy one, and more dramatic than many novels. There was no more powerful motive for such a tragedy than jealousy, and there was evidence of longburning jealousy.

The jury found Mrs. Charman not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of attempting to shoot Mrs. Brown with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. They strongly recommended her to mercy. "A good mother" was the opinion of Superintendent Boshier of Working.

Mr. Justice McCardie thought it would be sufficient to bind Mrs. Charman over to come up for judgment if called upon.

QUESTION OF DOMICILE IN DIVORCE CASE.

The issue of the domeile of a husband in an English divorce suit was considered before Mr. Justice Bateson in the Divorce Division to-day. The petitioner in the suit was Mr. John Ronald McCrindle, a barrister, who alleged against his wife Mrs. Odette Feder McCrindle, that she had committed misconduct with Count de Boza, to whom she was married after she had divorced Mr. McCrindle in connection, U.S.A. in 1924.

Mr. McCrindle alleged that the American divorce was invalid, but the respondent contended that it was valid as Mr. McCrindle's real domicile was in the United States.

When the case was called, Mr. Victo Russell, for Mr. McCrindle, said that in bringing the suit he had no desire to embarrass the countess. Mr. McCrindle had a bona fide complaint, but in view of the evidence, he had decided no longer to dispute the fact that he was domiciled in New York at the time of the divorce in the United States. Consequently, he would not proceed further with the issue. The judge held that the American decree was valid and dismissed Mr. McCrindle's petition for divorce.

CITY TODDY SALES POSTPONED

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO AGITATION BY LICENSEES

A notice has been issued by the Collector of Bombay cancelling a previous order regarding the disposal of toddy shops and booths in the city by auction this week.

It is understood that the dates for the auction were cancelled pending Government's decision on the petitions recently addressed by the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association to H. E. the Governo and the Minister for Excise.

The Association stated, "inter alia," in their petitions that they represented holders of licenses in the city of Bombay directly connected with country and foreign liquor and pure toddy trade and the object of the petition was to invite His Excellency's attention to the question of the sale and disposal of the toddy licenses for the year 1929-30, which was to be decided shortly by Government. In January last a deputation waited on the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav, the Minister of Agriculture, and pointed out that the present policy of Government, not only in maintaining the excise revenue but also in trying to increase it in the face of the decreasing consumption, was only possible at a heavy sacrifice of the poor consuming public and hte loyal body of licenses and that the system of auctioning licenses, which was still advocated by the authorities, was proved beyond doubt to be entirely faulty pernicious.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.

The Association further submitted that it was an acknowledgged fact that for the last two years owing to strikes in the mill industry, the licensees had suffered tremendously and by closing their business premises during the riots, the Government had made them lose lakhs of Rupees in the shape of license-fees, every day running expenses, and what was worse as to toddy trade, they had no recourse but to destroy even their total output. The petition implored. His Excellency to issue orders to make inquiries into the matter and to compensate the licensees the loss they were put to for the reasons advanced above.

The Association also requested the Governor to issue directions that the existing system of auctioning the licenses be stopped in future and that the licenses of the present holders be renewed on payment of any reasonable license fees Government might deem fit for each ensuing year; that a commission might be appointed of the revenue officers of Government together with some of the well-known Indian gentlemen, reserving liberty for the Association to attend before such a commission and make representations to them; and that in the meantime the system of dealing with their licenses or toddy by sale of auction might be postponed for at least one year from August 1 next.

COFFIN LIDS STOLEN FROM CEMETERY

—:o:—

GRAVE DIGGERS CONVICTED

(From A Correspondent).

BANDRA, July 6.

At the Dadar Police Court, yesterday afternoon (July 5), before Mr. Jungiewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Chandria Saznia and Pandu Hari, two Mahar grave diggers of the Sewri Cemetery, were charged with the theft of five lids of high class coffins of oak and ashwood exhumed from family vaults and graves in the cemetery.

Mr. Kothare, the Police Prosecutor with Sub-Inspector Savant appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Ghatkari, pleaded for the accused.

It took up some of the Court's time to determine the exact sections under which the accused should be charged as the prosecution suggested that the articles stolen were of a sacred character and the thefts appeared to be of a sacriligious nature.

Mr. Gregory, of Gregory Jones & Co., Monumental Sculptors, Sewri, deposed that he had made a complaint to the Police that it came to his notice that the grave diggers of the Sewri Cemetery had in their possession in their houses lids of coffins of oak and ashwood stolen from the Sewri Cemetery. Such thefts and the profane use the lids were put to had outraged his feelings as a Christian and he had therefore lodged his complaint with the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His worship convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one day's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 30, while accused No. 2, who appeared to be so ill that the Magistrate observed he was with one leg in the grave, and had 23 years service to his account, was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

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What the People Say

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 3rd instant you published in your paper a letter from Mr. A. R. D. Wadia, who spoke of a competition held in "Science and Invention" and asked why, if Astrology is a science, no astrologer gave correct horoscopes of certain people. I will not pretend to answer the question, but I hope Mr. Wadia will, in fairness, allow me to ask him, and C.L.D. too, a few questions in return.

In Raphael's Almanak for 1929 he (Raphael) gives a list of some of the predictions which he made for 1928 and which were duly fulfilled. Some of these I will reproduce for the benefit of Mr. Wadia and C.L.D.

Prediction:

"The British Isles will be swept by a terrific gale. (February). p. 7."

Fulfilment:

"On February 13th the Press recorded "England's worst gale"; havoc was general and 14 lives lost"

Prediction:

"Page 41, Ephemeris 1928, we said: Emperor Japan. Neptune opposes him. He will suffer by socialistic and communistic problems. He sends a military expedition against a distant State where his forces clash with two other military parties each opposed to the other."

Fulfilment:

"The Emperro sent a powerful force to China to protect Japanese vested interests. This action has been resentd by the Northern and Southern forces in China and likely to lead to a Chinese attack on the Japanese.

"On April 9th the Press published the discovery of a "Red Plot" directed against the Emperor, and in a few days 1,013 Communists were arrested in Japan."

Prediction:

"Speaking of China we predicted the terrible period of chaos and anarchy which has swept that land, on pages 60 and 53.

"In China these forces will centre to the South and overthrow the North. Page 53."

Fulfilment:

"At the opening of the year the Southern forces were, practically broken, but in May they reorganized, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Northerners, took Peking, and are in a fair way to establishing a National Government."

Prediction:

"America and Britain will develop a very intensive commercial competition—page 61."

Fulfilment:

"At this time the Director of the Midland Bank combine made the startling statement that Britain no longer ruled the world's money market and even the "gold standard" was subversive to the almighty dollar."

In Raphael's Almanak for 1929, he makes two predictions which we see being fulfilled. He says that in June 1929, "we shall hear a great deal concerning Bolshevism and Communistic movements. Great labour unrest will develop." (p. 15). We saw the Mill strike being carried on and we heard a great deal about the Communist scare in June. Then too the Meerut case is being carried on.

W. R. Old in "Astrology" reproduces a page from Zadkiel's Almanak. I quote in part:

Prediction:

"Total Eclipse of the sun, December 1889, denotes the transmigration of some king, and rebellion of nobles and rustics. The Emperor of Brazil is, therefore, wanted to act with prudence and to safeguard his health." Almanak, 1890, p. 49. Published in September, 1889.

Fulfilment:

"Revolution in Brazil..... The Emperor deposed and the Republic declared. The Emperor migrated to Portugal,..... and his Empress died."

Prediction:

"The solar eclipse of the 17th of June will impede the rising of the Nile."

Fulfilment:

"The rise of the Nile was greatly impeded, causing for a time grave anxiety in Egypt."

It is very well-known that "Cheiro" told Kitchener in 1911 "that he, Kitchener, would meet his death in his sixty-sixth year—not the end that a soldier would naturally expect on the battlefield—but that his death would be caused by water, most probably by storm, or disaster at sea, with the attendant chance of some form of capture by an enemy and exile from which he would never recover." The end of Kitchener is too well-known to be repeated.

A similar prediction was made by "Cherio" about W. T. Stead who met his end on the Titanic.

In the "Occult Review", May 1929 there is an article on the French Astrologer Nostradamus. His predictions published in 1555-1557 are still extant. I quote from "Occult Review" p. 304, Cent. VIII, 76, reads thus: "A bucher more than a King rules England. A man of no birth will seize the Kingdom by violence. Of loose morals, without faith or law, he will bleed the Earth." This refers to Cromwell's rule.

The Great Plague and the Fire of London were also predicted (p. 305). "The great plague of maritime city shall not leave off raging until the death be avenged of the blood of the innocent who was condemned unjustly for money through the pretence of the Great Dame (London) having been outraged (by ship money) and the blood of the Just Man at London will need expiation. Burnt by fireballs in three twenties and sixes (1666) and Old Dame (London) will lose her high place awhile." Again "England will maintain the Pan-tam (i.e. the Universal mastery of the seas) for something short of four centuries, and that the sea power of Portugal (then supreme) would dwindle away, much to their disgust."

Will Messrs. Wadia and C.L.D. answer and explain how these remarkable predictions were possible.

Further, it is recorded that one John Hemmings and King George III were born at the same time in the same place. Both lost their fathers on the same day. Both taking charge of their respective business—(one was a King and the other an ironmonger). Both were married in the same day and had the same issue. They both died on the same day (see "Astrology Simplified" by Sepharial, pp. 44-45).

Now will Mr. Wadia and C.L.D. explain this queer Law of "coincidance."

In "Asrtology" Mr. Old relates how Picus Mirandula wrote 12 books against astrology. But on his death-bed in his 33rd year he said that Lucius Bellantius predicted his death in the 33rd year and that "dying at the predicted time he had thereby disproved all he had written." (p. 51).

Dr. John Butler studied astrology to write against it, but ended of in favour of it. This shows that those who sincerely study this science ultimately believe in it.

I shall be looking at the "Chronicle" closely for a few days to see what Mr. Wadia and C.L.D have to say. I hope they will not say. "Astrology cannot be true because, because,—well, because it is false."—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH SAMSON.

Bombay, June 6.

PLIGHT OF SURAT TEACHERS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is not the place to elaborate on the numerous ways by which the irresponsibility of the Government fosters erratic educational programmes and administration and places the teachers and the education of the children in hopelessly crippled and futile condition. It is sufficient if I speak of the experience the teachers obtain in Surat. They are for the last several weeks strongly agitated and discontented on account of the drastic actions lately taken by the officer in charge of the administration of the municipal primary schools. The local papers are full of it. The officer has been known to be decidedly disinclined against the grant of what is popularly known as attendance allowance. For the past four years the teachers entitled to the allowance have been left in suspense about their just claims. The Government in its supreme wisdom or rather indifference neither issues any orders regarding this allowance nor sanctions or rejects the scale adopted by the municipality in place of this allowance.

As if this discontent and injustice were not enough the administrative officer has overhauled wholesale the staff and grade of teachers in almost all primary schools which involves the transfer of nearly everyone of the experienced and efficient teachers to new places and new grades. This step was utterly unjustified as all the schools were completely reorganised and restaffed only a short time ago and hitherto there has not been a single complaint or just reason offered against that reorganisation. The administrative officer has degraded headmasters who were permanently appointed to the grade, given schools carrying the maximum attendance allowance to juniors in preference to headmasters who had already for years held the posts. The local papers have directed the complaint to the school board and the local authority. But I am afraid both are helpless in the matter. There is no appeal to the school board as regards the assistant teachers and there is no appeal to the local authority in the case of the headmasters and the school board like all autocratic bodies will show no intention to revise their decision probably because of "prestige." The Government's indifference in the matter of the attendance allowance is the root cause of all this trouble. The Government has no power to give retrospective sanction to the scheme proposed by the municipality and it is inconceivable why it does not say to the municipality that the allowance be distributed upto the date of the issue of the order and announce the postponement of the application of that part of their scale which lays down the grant of allowance. They must at the same time declare that a fresh scale is under consideration of Government. In the mean time between the unjust activities of the administrative officer and the abdication of their function by Government the education of the primary school children is growing from bad to worse. Will the Government now wake up and recognise their responsibility?—Yours, etc.,

"FOR THE TEACHER."

Surat, July 6.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was invited yesterday to attend a meeting at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, at Sandhurst Bridge, where an Indian gentleman spoke on the alleged questionable and fraudulent methods of a certain Indian Spiritualist well-known on this side of India. I was disappointed and disgusted with the whole show. The lecturer harped, for a long time on the fraudulent methods of the spiritualist in question and long before he finished a number of people in the audience showed signs of impatience and dis) agreement. The whole atmosphere was electric, and, despite the tact and patience of the chairman, the affairs threatened to end in a pandemonium. The hostile element objected to the lecturer indulging in personality in exposing the alleged fraudulent methods of the said spiritualist. I do not see how he could have done otherwise as his object was not to discuss spiritualism as such but the claims of that particular spiritualist, who, it appears, has been challenged in vain to appear in public to support his claims. Though I must confess that I was quite in sympathy with the lecturer who spoke well and convincingly, I cannot help thinking that it was a waste of time to try to convince people who do not wish to be convinced. With them facts and evidences are as useless as a cautery on a wooden leg.

It is certainly a laudable thing to try to enlighten people; but it was plain that many at that meeting did not come there to here the alleged evidences and facts patiently and dispassionately, but they came to oppose and to be hostile. They were blind partisans. What was the use of trying to convince such people that the person on whom they have so much faith has been exposed, tried, and found wanting elsewhere? At least it was so alleged by the lecturer who declared that he he can prove to the hilt all what he said. There was a man there dressed in a Gandhi cap and armed with an umbrella who was boiling with impatience all the time the lecturer spoke. He was figdejty in the extreme and was restless. All he desired was to have a "go" at the speaker. Another Hindu gentleman and a Parsee showed the same disposition. It was evident to all that such people were unfit to listen calmly to the other side of a question. If the able lecturer had a little more experience of the general mentality of believers in superstition, he would, perhaps, have refrained from touching such a subject at all. He might have realized that in matter of mystical beliefs, common sense, reason, logic, and facts have not the slightest effect on such believers. Even experience cannot touch them. They are destined to remain for all time the victims of delusion and the sports of knaves. Such people had better be left alone. Let them believe what they like. They can only be pitied.

Regarding belief in spiritualism, the whole thing, to me is a delusion; and owing to the religious beliefs in the existence of the soul and its dissociation at death to lead a separate existence from the body, most people, uneducated in biology and science in general, are naturally believers in the existence of "soul," "spirit," "ghost," etc, and consequently such people are all potential believers in spiritualism whether they suspect this or that particular medium or not. If a person does not believe in the possible existence of a "spirit" or "soul" apart from the living body, he will not bother about spiritualism however, loud the claims for it may be. Nobody would be peeping round the corner for the appearance of a devil unless one believes in devils.

I believe that only a sound scientific education will save people from this curious belief. People generally take for granted that the soul exists. Few think that it may be a delusion. And what if it is a delusion? The only science that enlightens the mind on the subject, and makes us think differently, despite the religious education we received when we were young, is the science of Biology which teaches us how the phenomena of life are accomplished in the living organism. It is the only science that enlightens us on the subject of soul or ghost and makes us laugh at all the preposterous nonsense of Lodge Doyle, or Rishi. If peope are interested in the subject, I shall be glad to give a course of lectures on Biology and its bearing on the Monistic philosophy. Interested people may communicate with me, care of this paper, or to Mr. Wadia care the Automobile Company. Patient studies are better than wrangling arguments.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

July 8.

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DRAMA OF MARRIAGE AND DESERTION

—:o:—

YOUNG WIFE LEFT STRANDED WITH CHILD

JUDGE'S HANDS TIED UP BY LIMITATIONS OF DIVORCE ACT

A lacuna of serious import in the law of divorce as administered in British India was disclosed in a matrimonial matter which came up recently before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp. In this case the petitioner—husband petitioned for dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, his wife, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent denied the adultery and counterclaimed that the petitioner had during the time the parties cohabited together, been guilty of adultery. The respondent further charged the petitioner with cruelty and desertion for one year and seven months and prayed for a judicial separation. The co-respondent denied the adultery alleged.

The parties to the suit professed the Roman Catholic Religion and were domiciled in India. There were two children (boys) of the marriage. One of the children lived with the petitioner and the other with the respondent.

Prior to the suit, the respondent had filed a complaint in the Police Court for maintenance. The Magistrate directed Rs. 30 per month to be paid to the respondent for the maintenance of the child in her custody. After the petitioner filed the suit in the High Court, the Police Court complaint so far as it remained undisposed of (i.e., as to the maintenance if any, to be allowed to the respondent) was dismissed for non-appearance.

ADULTERY PROVED AGAINST BOTH PARTIES.

The adultery charged against the respondent was in respect of her stay at three different places with the co-respondent. His Lordship found adultery not proved at the first two places and held it proved at the last place of residence of the respondent and the co-respondent.

His Lordship further found that the petitioner also was living in adultery and that the respondent was justified in declining to live with the petitioner because of the woman with whom the petitioner had committed adultery staying in the same house with the petitioner.

His Lordship was satisfied on the evidence that the petitioner did not properly maintain the respondent and her child. His Lordship held that the respondent's misconduct with the co-respondent was the direct result of the straitened circumstances to which her husband had reduced her. His Lordship concluded the judgment which was a considered one, as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

"I find on the evidence that (1) petitioner has been guilty of adultery with Soni; (2) petitioner has been guilty of desertion towards the respondent since February 1927 but not for two years. The petitioner was the cause of the co-habitation ceasing by keeping Soni and thereby compelling his wife to leave the house at Sholapur some time in March 1927. The suit was filed in August 1928. The money he allowed her was not sufficient for the maintenance of herself and her child; (3) petitioner has been guilty of legal cruelty towards respondent. He so treated her as to cause reasonable apprehension of suffering or injury to her both physically and mentally. We have Dr. Bai Kala's evidence on this point of her wretched state of health and the petitioner's letter of 28-10-26 which was a most cruel and filthy letter to write (see Russel v. Russel, 1895, p. 315; Walmsley v. Walmsley, 1893, 69 L.T. 152). When he wrote the letter of 28-10-26, there was no adultery or misconduct between respondent and co-respondent.

I find further that respondent has been guilty of adultery with co-respondent at Haroon Building but that the petitioner's conduct conduced to it and that she was at the date of the suit living under co-respondent's protection. It remains to consider the law applicable to these findings. The petitioner's petition for dissolution of the marriage is dismissed. As to the respondent her prayer is for judicial separation. Here the Court has to decide according to the principles and rules in force in England (Act IV of 1869, 2V.7.) In the Ecclesiastical Courts, no relief was afforded to a guilty wife. I think the case of Everett v. Everett, 1919, p. 298 is applicable here. In cases of dissolution of marriage the Court like the Divorce Court in England has a free hand and is not hampered by the principles and rules of the Ecclesiastical Courts but the decree for judicial separation has taken the place of the Ecclesiastical decree—"*a mensa at thoro*" and this case must be decided on principles and rules as nearly as may be conformable to those on which the old Ecclesiastical Courts would have acted and those Courts would not have given relief to a wife under these circumstances. See also Othony v Othony, 13 P.D. 141. Welton v. Welton, 1926-27, 43 T.L.R. 174 has no application. It was a case of grant of alimony *pendente lite* on a wife's petition for dissolution. I see no alternative but to dismiss the wife's counter-petition for a judicial separation. The co-respondent to pay his own costs throughout."

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the husband's petition with costs to respondent. His Lordship did not think the petitioner had sustained any real injury in the circumstances of the case by co-respondent's adultery with petitioner's wife, nor did the petitioner appear to have regarded his wife as of any value. His Lordship accordingly assessed the damages at one Rupee against the co-respondent.

The practical result of the decision was that notwithstanding the unhappy circumstances attending their conjugal life, the petitioner and respondent continued in law as husband and wife. Notwithstanding the immoral character of each spouse held proved in the case, each retained the custody of one child. Although the Court found that the adultery of the wife had been conduced by the cruelty and immoral character of the husband, which compelled the wife to throw herself upon the protection of another person, the Court found itself without jurisdiction to make an order in the suit against the petitioner for the maintenance of the wife. Although the wife was compelled to seek shelter with her child with the co-respondent, to keep body and soul together, which led to the adultery with the co-respondent, no provision could be made by the Court for her future maintenance and she was left to shift for herself as best as she could

Counsel for the respondent applied to the Court that under the circumstances of the case, the husband might be ordered to pay alimony to the wife. The learned Judge, however, was of the opinion that he had no jurisdiction to make the order in the suit. His Lordship said that he had to administer the law as he found it, and if any amendment was required, the matter was one for the Legislature.

AN URGENT NEED.

The foregoing case is important inasmuch as it shows in what respects the Indian Law of Divorce stands in need of urgent amendment. In the first place the law ought to be amended so as to enable the Court to grant a decree for judicial separation to the wife in a case like the present where the adultery of the wife is the direct result of or in other words, is conduced by the cruelty and misconduct of the husband, otherwise the consequences would be deplorable. It is admitted that in cases of dissolution of marriage the Court has a free hand and is competent to grant a decree for divorce to a wife who had been guilty under circumstances of the nature disclosed in the foregoing case. Modern opinion will undoubtedly support the plea for conferring the alternative or additional right upon the Court to grant judicial separation under the same circumstances. It is obvious that the wife would have played into the hands of the husband, if she had counterclaimed for divorce, when the guilty husband was himself prayed for a divorce. Furthermore, it is inequitable that the wife should be driven to institute separate criminal proceedings against the husband for her maintenance It should be competent to the Court, under like circumstances to make an order in the same suit, against the husband for the maintenance of the wife.

AN UNHAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Apart from the legal questions involved the case is one of profound interest to the sociologist. It shows up in a lurid light what a sordid life the lower middle classes are compelled to live in this city. The respondent, a young girl, came to Bombay from Goa in search of employment. She secured a job as an Ayah. Then she was taken up by the petitioner, who was a neighbour. The parties shifted from place to place finding it hard to make both ends meet. The petitioner tried his hand at several occupations, speculated, lost and had to take relief in insolvency. For a long time, the petitioner, the respondent, her sister and mother and an Ayah lived and slept together in a room 10 feet by 12. A cook and odd-job man slept outside in the verandah The petitioner misbehaved with the respondent's sister, who became *enciente*, was taken to a free Municipal hospital for being confined and there she died. From this unhappy household, the petitioner got a chance to escape by securing a job up-country. There he took a mistress and set up an independent establishment. He at the same time ceased to support the petitioner and turned a deaf ear to all her entreaties for aid.

STRANDED IN BOMBAY.

The respondent was alone with her child in Bombay. Her mother had left her and she did not know her whereabouts. She had no money to return to Goa. Creditors were pressing her. The landlord was threatening ejectment. She sold her few sticks of furniture, but that did not yield enough to pay the debts and there was no food in the house. The child was seriously ill. She was in terrible grief and despair and at the end of all her resources. Death seemed to face her and her innocent child.

In the midst of her distress and destitution, a Parsee gentleman, a medical practitioner took compassion on her and gave free treatment to her child and advised and consoled her. The child survived.

AN EXAMPLE OF TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The respondent was without a home. One night, when it was raining hard, she took her child and her few belongings with her and went to the room occupied by the person who had once been employed by her husband as an odd-job man and cook. This person was eking out a bare subsistence for himself as commercial salesman, but on being made acquainted with her condition, he gave up his own room to her. He himself slept outside and took his food away from home whenever and wherever he could. Not only this, but he shared his scanty earnings with the respondent, by placing a few coins when he had them in the hands of the child, instead of giving them directly to the mother so as not to hurt her feelings. Here was true Christian charity by the poor to the poor.

A GALLANT LITTLE SOUL.

Some time after the respondent again found herself stranded with her child. This time the Hindu Ayah who had once nursed the respondent's child, and who had now nothing to expect from the respondent, took pity on her and gave her shelter and attended her. The Ayah's husband who was old and infirm beat her because she as neglecting him in favour of the respondent and her child, but the Ayah cheerfully put up with the punishment. The employers of the Ayah threatened to dismiss her from their service if she gave any of her time to the respondent and her child, but the Ayah managed to pacify them. Undeterred by fear of consequences, the gallant little Hindu soul loyally and selflessly stood by the Christian lady unto the last.

The Legal Aid Society took up the respondent's case and an order for the child's maintenance was obtained in the Police Court. The High Court litigation has also come and gone but the question remains: has the human tragedy been fully played out yet? The marriage tie between the petitioner and respondent subsists with all its implications. An innocent child is being reared up in the custody of each guilty spouse. The young wife is in Bmbay entirely without means of subsistence, without a home of any sort and without any person to look after her and her child. The husband and wife are loose on society. What will be the denouement, Time alone can show.

Here is however a field for study for the sociologist an object lesson for the worldly and a chance for the philanthropist. —"Bombay Law Journal."

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MILK SCARCITY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING PRESENT SUPPLY

Mr. Nagindas Amulakhrai has written a letter to the members of the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the subject of milk supply in the course of which he makes the following suggestions:—

I believe sincerely that the Bombay public should doubtless have a better rate from the B. B. and C. I. Railway than the Calcutta people have at present from the East India Railway as milk is 50 per cent dearer in Bombay than in Calcutta owing to the exceptional local circumstances of Bombay arising chiefly from the blocking up of milk transport due to the prohibitive half parcel rate of freight applied to milk and the absence of any convenience for entrance of milk into Bombay for very long. Calcutta has tackled this question long ago and has been reaping the advantages of cheaper rates from the East India Railway for over 15 years.

E. I. RAILWAY RATES.

According to the East India Railway gradation, rate of milk from Daman Road (109 miles) to Dadar (8 miles) should be annas 5 per maund and from Surat (167 miles) to Dadar (8 miles) annas 7 per maund. According to me, the rate for the former will be annas 3 per maund and for the latter annas four per maund. Such rates, I am sure, will have the effect of opening the doors of Bombay and will give an impetus for milk production and transport to all the persons even at distant stations and to the Bombay City cattle owners who hold at present licenses in all for 16,000 buffaloes, with local production per day of about 4,000 maunds of milk enabling them to remove their buffaloes from the heart of the City to the natural atmosphere in the Suburbs or to places between Palghar and Bulsar or other distant stations that may naturally suit them to work dairies on modern lines with full conviction of all sorts of convenience from the Railway for entrance of their milk production into Bombay.

I have received a letter from one Mr. Parbhubhai Vithalbhai proprietor of the Tapti Valley Cattle Farm and Dairy started 2 1/2 years back, in which he states that he has been running his dairy from 170 buffaloes from Bombay stables purchased after one lactation period and that he is willing to book milk if the rate of transport is reduced.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

The cheap rates suggested are necessary in the interest of the Company itself from a business man's point of view as it is sure to create a new source of revenue on the present local milk production of 4,000 maunds per day and even if only one anna per maund rate is made applicable on the whole quantity, it will bring in Rs. 250 per day amounting to Rs. 90,000 per year from that new source of revenue alone.

The entire control of the key of saving the most important milk producing cattle wealth of the country lies solely in the hands of the Company by carrying free or at a nominal rate of freight, the dry buffaloes which originally cost about Rs. 300 but realize when dry only about Rs. 60 per head in Bombay and the buffalo-owners, under the circumstances, cannot afford to pay the same freight for their empties.

INCREASE SLAUGHTERED BUFFALOES.

In the year 1900-01 and prior thereto only 1198 buffaloes used to be slaughtered in any one year while 10,800 at Bandra and 5,572 at Kurla in addition to 9,722 at the 2nd. Kurla Slaughter House in all 26,094 were slaughtered in the year ending 31-3-1928.

This leaves no room for doubt that there should be famine condition of buffaloes as well as of milk in Bombay at present and total extinction of the only surviving heavy milk producers in the whole of the country in a short period.

Pronouncement of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson at Ahmedabad Agricultural Show on the 17th November 1928 regarding Bombay Milk Supply (Times of India, Illustrated Weekly, 18th November 1928).

"I have been much struck by the fact that a great city like Bombay, which prides itself upon being the second city of the Empire, and which is so progressive in many respects, should have made so little headway in organizing its milk supply on modern lines. I notice that the great bulk of the milk is produced inside the city limits, a system which has long since been abolished in London and the great cities of England. As many of you are well aware, such a system is inconsistent with the principles underlying public health and hygiene, and it is also highly detrimental to the welfare of the animals which have, perforce, to be kept under very artificial conditions.

The most serious aspect of the question is, however, the economic drain which it imposes on the live-stock of the country. I understand that the best milch animals, especially buffaloes, soon after calving, are imported into the city where no young stock can be reared, while the she-buffaloes themelves cannot be economically maintained after the lactation period is over, and consequently are slaughtered in large numbers. Thus the country is deprived not only of these valuable animals, but also of all their potential progeny. On enquiry I find that this evil has long been recognised, and various interested parties have been discussing the question for a decade or more, but apparently no solution is yet in sight.

The best proposal so far put forward in my opinion is that the gowalis of Bombay should be removed from the city and established in a colony in some suitable centre where the necessary facilities can be provided for maintaining the milch animals during their dry periods, and where the young stock of the best milkers can be saved and reared for the benefit of the country. It seems, however, that there are difficulties to be surmounted before any such schemes can be undertaken, but I am given to understand that a possible centre suitable for such a dairy colony exists in Palghar Taluka of the Thana District, and I would urge upon all those interested in this problem that they should not rest content till they have dealt satisfactorily with it now that the transport of milk both by rail and by road, has become so simple a matter."

Statement showing the number of buffaloes slaughtered at Bandra Slaughter Houses during 27 years from 1st April 1900 to 31st March, 1928.

Year.	Total Number of buffaloes slaughtered.
1900-01	1198
1901-02	1345
1902-03	2658
1903-04	2825
1904-05	2259
1905-06	1995
1906-07	2524
1907-08	2889
1908-09	3842
1909-10	4341
1910-11	5130
1911-12	7908
1912-13	7939
1913-14	6798
1914-15	8574
1915-16	8371
1916-17	7565
1917-18	9542
1918-19	11001
1919-20	10240
1920-21	10241
1921-22	11536
1922-23	11009
1923-24	11396
1924-25	11248
1925-26	11420
1926-27	10912
1927-28	10800
FOR KURLA.	
1926-27	5031
1927-28	5572

HIGHEST PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

There is no royal road to find the time when cotton prices reach the highest level. However a study of the past 29 years will be of some interest. There is a word in the cotton trade called "autumnal dip" which means when the crop is freely marketed, generally prices reach low levels. In the same way there are periods when cotton prices reach high levels. In the cases of good progress of the crop during the growing period, prices reach high levels in the month of June. July and August months usually come with crop scarces and prices rarely leave the highest peaks in these months. More reliable crop estimates and pressure of free arrivals many a time help September to register high peaks. October also does the same on account early of killing frosts. November is a featureless month. December has its importance of final crop estimates. Any rate January is the most fortunate of all months to touch tops, due to the removal of hedges and covering of short sales. The following table based on bare facts indicate how many times during the past 29 years cotton prices reached high-levels in each month. This is not a reliable guide but it has got its charm of undeterminables in cotton:—

	Times.
June	4
July	2
August	2
September	6
October	4
November	1
December	3
January	7
Years	29

Rugby.—On Saturday Lord Thompson, Minister for Air flew to Heston Air Park where the race finished and formally declared it open. It promises to become one of the main private flying centres near London.—P. O. W

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 9 1929

COMMUNALISM CAUSE OF RIOTS

TIRADE AGAINST MAHASABHA

—:o:—

Away With Picketing, Says Mr. Murzban

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee met again on Monday morning at the Secretariat and examined four more witnesses.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor, "Ittehad" and ex-editor, "Khilafat," examined stated that he was a journalist for the last twelve years. It was untrue, he said, that Muslim hooligans were concealing themselves in certain restaurants in Bhendi Bazar and then attacking the Hindu passers-by. He attributed the Hindu-Muslim tension to the "militant" activities of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Mahasabha movement was, in his opinion, out and out communal. Proceeding, he added that the communal compromise arrived at between Hindus and Muslims at Madras was the best under the circumstances. It was the Mahasabha that worked against this compromise, and so it was negatived in the end. Hindus had opened "Akhadas" simply with a view to frighten the Muslims. Hindu leaders felt no compunction in telling their gullible audience that Muslims were the worst people under the sun and that they were foreigners in India. The witness thought that leaders like Dr. Moonje and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wielded a very great influence over Hindu masses. Muslim leaders had very little influence on their co-religionists. He did not think that Mr. Shaukat Ali had any great influence on Muslims.

THE TWO POISONS.

Asked how Hindu-Muslim tension could be stopped, the witness suggested more extensive operation of Section 153 of the Indian Penal Code. The communalists like Dr. Moonje and Pandit Malaviya, he said, ought to be discouraged in every possible way. The witness further observed that communalism and Communism were both poisons, but communalism was more poisonous of the two. It was possible that Communism, if properly understood and taught, would tend to weaken the forces of communalism. He, however, admitted that the activities of the Communists in Bombay had not hitherto reduced communalism to any appreciable extent.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Javeri, the witness explained that "Ittehad" meant unity, and the policy of his paper was to support Hindu-Muslim unity and national independence. The witness repeated his opinion about the Hindu leaders and went to the length of suggesting that if the Government had good intentions, they ought to have long before locked up leaders like Pandit Malaviya. The witness cited an instance to which, he said, he was an eye-witness and alleged that certain police officer was, during the riots, partial to Hindus while he abused Muslims in a most objectionable manner.

MR. MURZBAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, Editor, "Jam-e Jamshed", examined, stated that the Communist movement had degenerated into a general movement against law and order which again in its turn led to communal disturbances. There was no real tension between Hindu and Muslim masses. The communal tension was bolstered up by the "Mawali" classes among both the communities. It was his conviction that Communists were behind this "Mawali" element.

The witness suggested that the picketing in the mill area ought to be stopped at once. Picketing was responsible for most of the communal trouble. It let loose the "Mawali" elements in the society. He was sure that if picketing were stopped, the communal tension also would immediately come to an end. Somehow an impression was being created in the mind of a man in the street that no Government really existed in Bombay. The Government were sitting with folded hands while so much mischief was being wrought in the heart of the city by combined forces of Communism and communalism.

AWAY WITH YELLOW "PUGREE!"

Proceeding, the witness advocated the reinforcement of the Police in the city. He found fault with the uniform of the Bombay Police, and suggested that it ought to be immediately replaced by a better uniform. He did not know, he said who devised the yellow "pugree" but surely it was the ugliest thing in the world. Yellow gave no dignity. He assured the Committee that the Council had now by experience come into a more reasonable frame of mind and if Government came forward with the proposal of increasing the police force, the Council would certainly support such a proposal.

The witness thought that it would have been more advisable if the proceedings of this Inquiry were conducted "in camera."

Mr. Milton Kubes, Superintendent, Watch and Ward, Sassoon Mills, examined, emphatically asserted that the Red Flag Union was responsible for spreading the rumours about children being kidnapped by Pathans. At a mass meeting of strikers held on the eve of the first riots, Mr. Alwe, ex-President of the G. K. Union and now an undertrial prisoner at Meerut, publicly stated that Pathans were kidnapping children. Mr. Dange who addressed the same meeting made a statement that Government had engaged 200 Pathans to use them in breaking the strike. These speeches, the witness alleged, roused the feelings of the strikers against the Pathans. He then read out a lengthy written document in which he had attempted to trace the genesis of the riots. At first, he said, the workers could not be made to believe in the kidnapping story, but by and by they were forced into that belief by the speeches and propaganda carried on by the Communist leaders. The main reason why the workers had a grudge against Pathans was that many of them owed money to Pathan money lenders and they must have naturally thought that if Pathans were killed, they would save themselves the trouble of repaying the money.

The witness advocated more stringent action against inflamatory speeches of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday 11-30 a.m.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

JACOBABAD MURDERS

—:o:—

Important Clues Found

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE GIVES FREE HAND TO POLICE

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 6.

Messrs. Lalchand Navalraj, M. L. A., Viramal Begraj Kishinchand, Wadhumal, Swami Govindanand, and Dr. Choithram Gidvani, members of the Jacobabad and Prijogoth Murders Enquiry Committee visited Jacobabad on the 7th July and made further enquiries.

On the 5th instant the police made a search in the houses of Allahbuksh Zamindar and Khan Bahadur Dilmurad Khosa's son-in-law and seized two empty and twelve loaded cartridges. It is learnt that Khosas and other leading Zamindars of the frontier District are holding a conference. The gun of Baej Allabuxsh was seized on the ground of its being similar to the one used in the murders.

ANOTHER SEARCH.

Yesterday morning another search of Maulvi Dinmohamed, maternal uncle of Maulvi Abdulhussain on account of whose death the murders are alleged to have been committed, was carried out by the police. Cer incriminating papers have also been seized and it is being said that they will lead to the disclosing of the alleged conspiracy. In view of these developments and at the request of the police the Committee resolved to give a free hand to the police to complete their inquiry and carry on their work for a few days.

BE BOLD AND FEARLESS.

A public meeting was held last evening, Mr. Mukhi Chamandas presiding, in which Swami Govindand and Dr. Choithram explained the new developments and said that since the police desired that their work should not be obstructed and have expressed that they have found out some important clues of the alleged conspiracy and murders and hope to find out and arrest the culprits within a very short time, their Committee has resolved to comply with the police request and as their own desire also was to get at the real culprits they hoped the police and the authorities will do their duty faithfully and energetically. They exhorted the people to be bold and fearless and give co-operation to the police.—Free Press.

JATINDRANATH SANYAL REMANDED

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 8.

Jatindranath Sanyal who was arrested at Allahabad on July 4 in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" case was produced to-day before the Special Magistrate and remanded into police custody till July 10.—Free Press.

22nd DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Bhagat Singh Put in Fetters

FATHER SEES HIM IN JAIL

LAHORE, July 8

Sardar Kishen Singh had an interview for one hour with his son Mr. Bhagat Singh yesterday in the Minawali Jail. The Deputy Jailor accompanied him.

Bhagat Singh was found lying on a raised platform in the cell with fetters on the legs. On seeing his father he tried to get up, but reeled and fell back. He was very weak and had already passed 22 days in hunger strike. Attempts were made for forcible feeding through nose, but he has refused food so far.

When enquired about the necessity for having fetters for 24 hours on a convict who was so weak and could not stand the Deputy Jailor informed Mr. Kishen Singh that it was in the Jail manual to put fetters on all the convicts who were sentenced to more than three years imprisonment.

PREPARED TO LAY DOWN LIFE.

Mr. Bhagat Singh showed a firm determination and told his father that he was prepared to lay down his life for the cause he was espousing and continue to fast till the Government had raised the status of political prisioners. When told, that Mr. Dutt had fainted one day, he felt much concerned and said that hunger strike would prove very hard on Mr. Dutt as he was constitutionally the weaker of the two.

It is reported that Bhagat Singh is again expected to be brought to Lahore to-day or tomorrow in connection with the Saunder's murder case.—Free Press.

PHOTOS OF DUTT AND BHAGAT SINGH TO BE CONFISCATED

—:o:—

LAHORE, Juyl 8

The "Milap's" Simla correspondent says that the photos of Mr. Dutt and Mr. Bhagat Singh which were recently broadcast and the statement made by them in the Court during their trial would be confiscated by the Punjab Government.Free Press.

SERVICE IN TEMPLES IN SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, July 8.

Special Thanksoffering Services were held in all the Churches and Hindu and Parsi temples in Secuderabad and Hyderabad. There was a representative gathering at St. George Church, Hyderabad. All the heads of the Nizam's Government, including Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur attended the service.—A.P.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT!

Indian Unrest as Scientist Sees It

WANTED FAR-SIGHTED POLICY

LONDON, July 8.

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose who will give a demonstration of his new experiments on the life mechanism of plants at the India Office to-morrow (9th instant) at the invitation of the Secretary of State for India, interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian" said that increasing unemployment and severe economic distress were the cause of unrest in India as elsewhere in the world: but owing to its magnitude the problem in India was far more acute and dangerous than anywhere else. It was tragic that India with her great potential wealth should be in this plight. India had both men and material but no serious attempt had been made to utilise them. A new programme of far sighted policy was urgently needed.—Reuter.

THE HAJ INQUIRY

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BENGAL COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Haj Enquiry Committee held a sitting in Calcutta this morning. Mr. H. C. Hunt, Deputy Commissioner, Port Police, and the Secretary of the Provincial Haj Committee were examined.

In their written statement the Haj Committee of Bengal proposed direct sailing from Calcutta to minimise pilgrims' hardships, to popularise sailing from Calcutta Port, the formation of District Haj Committee and they also suggested educative propaganda along these lines.—Free Press.

IN PLACE OF LATE MR. B. F. MADON

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LAHORE, July 8.

Lala Harkishen Lal presiding at a meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, held to-day nominated Mr. N. R. Sarkar to the vacancy created by the death of Mr. B. F. Madon on the Banking Enquiry Committee.—Free Press.

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST'S WIRE TO VICEROY

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KARACHI, July 8.

His Holiness Saider Syedna Taher Saifuddin, High Priest of the Bohra community has wired to the Viceroy requesting him to convey to the King the community of feliditations and intimating that prayers for the King's happiness and long life were offered at all mosques yesterday. A. P

RESISTANCE TO UNJUST ENHANCEMENTS

—:o:—

Preparing For Satyagraha In Maharashtra

BARDOLI SARDAR TO THE RESCUE OF POOR PEASANTS

At a meeting of about 100 representatives of agriculturists from different talukas of Maharashtra, held in the Tilak Hall at Sardar Graha, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel outlined a scheme for launching vigorous campaign of passive resistance on the lines of Bardoli. The meeting was convened by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to consider the question of taking concerted action against the enhancement of land revenue assessments in Baglan, Palghar, Bassein and Davgad talukas. The press was excluded. Among those present were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V Gokhale, Narayanrao Gunjal, Pataskar, Chotalal Shah, J. K. Mehta and several leading Congress workers of Maharashtra.

It is understood Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel observed that the issue at Bardoli was only regarding the redress of unjust increase, but the question that vitally affected the whole Presidency was that of the entire land revenue system itself. He referred to the legislation that was before the Bombay Legislative Council and suggested that a league for the whole Presidency should be constituted and public opinion should be created to resist the new policy of taking rentals as the basis of land revenue assessment. He also asked the meeting to consider the question of cancellation of the revision settlements effected after the resolution of the Bombay Council in 1924.

He said he would like to see the women of Maharashtra come out with equal readiness as men. Otherwise no scheme would be complete. It was only when women were convinced that a real catastrophe was awaiting the talukas that the men would become firmer in their allegiance to the cause of the peasantry. He promised to help and co-operate with the people of Maharashtra to get the whole revenue system overhauled, adding that he would visit the talukas in a month or two and come in contact with the agriculturists.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, observed that Government must be approached for demanding a fresh inquiry, as there was universal opposition from the talukas to the proposed increase and that it was the duty of the leaders of Maharashtra to help the poor peasants in their struggle.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several leaders then addressed the gathering which considered and passed the following resolutions:—

"1. This meeting of the representatives from different talukas of Maharashtra hereby appoints the following committee, with power to co-opt, for the purpose of

"(a) examining and investigating the question of the revised assessment of the Talukas:

"(b) carrying on propaganda with a view to preparing the Talukas for resistance to unjust and heavy enhancements of land revenues on the lines of Bardoli."

It is understood, four committees were appointed consisting of leading men of Baglan, Palghar, Bassein and Deogad Talukas with the addition of the President and the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee or their nominees.)

COLLECTION OF RENTAL STATISTICS.

"2. In view of the several inherent defects in the existing methods of collecting and employing rental statistics adopted as the sole basis of all recent revision settlements in the presidency, which have been brought to light by the findings of the Broomfield Committee, and in view of the resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council passed by a large majority in March, 1924 this meeting is emphatically of opinion that

"all revision settlements introduced since the date of the aforesaid resolution should be held in abeyance and all revision settlement operations that are going on should be stopped, until fresh amending legislation conferring on the peasants effective voice in the assessment of land revenue is passed.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

"3. This meeting resolves that an informal conference be convened in Poona before the end of this month of the gentlemen present at this meeting and members of the executive committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and of the members of the Legislative Council interested in the ensuing amendment in the land revenue law to thresh out the whole question of the existing land revenue policy and to decide upon the radical changes to be effected in the existing law and to form-in consultation with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, an all Presidency Land League for remedying the grievances of the peasants in the Presidency in the matter of land revenue."

UNJUST AND EXORBITANT

—:o:—

DEVGAD REVISION SETTLEMENT

A resolution characterising the revision settlement of the Devgad Taluka as unjust and exorbitant and recommending to Government to institute immediately an inquiry on the lines of Bardoli was passed at a public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening. The meeting was organised by the Devgad Taluka Praja Mandal and Mr. A. N. Surve presided.

The President, said that the increase of 33 per cent. in the assessment was quite unjustifiable and based on an incorrect estimate. The soil in Devgad Taluka was very poor and did not produce enough to last for two months. This, would be clear to them when they took into consideration the fact that every year Rs. 12 lakhs worth of rice was imported into the Taluka. The present assessment policy of Government would result in forcing more and more agriculturists to leave their lands and turn to other vocations which would ultimately mean the destruction of India's principal industry.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the gathering said' they must all be self-sacrificing and prepared to face even death if it came to that. What was possible in Bardoli was possible he said, in any other Taluka and he was prepared to lead the Satyagraha movement in Devgad.

The resolution which was passed at the meeting also sympathised with the ryots of Devgad and urged them to carry on their struggle by all lawful and legitimate means.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF 'PLANE

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BELIEVED TO BE IN HUDSON STRAIT

LONDON, July 8.

An Amphibian 'Plane named "The Untin Bowler" which left Lake Michigan for Berlin on 4th July has become a mystery. According to a message from Port Burwell, Quebec, she is believed to be in Hudson Strait where a dense fog prevails.—Reuter.

EAST BOUND AIR MAIL

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RECORD NUMBER OF LETTERS TO BE CONVEYED

LONDON, July 8.

Saturday's Air mail leaves for India conveying a record number of 25,000 letters and 14 passengers for various points "en route".—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN TEAM FOR INDIA

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ENGAGEMENTS PREVENT CONSIDERATION OF INVITATION

LONDON, July 9.

Johannesburg.—The South African Cricket Board of Control in a statement says that in view of its present engagements, it will not be able at present to consider an invitation to tour India.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY IN BOMBAY

A group photo taken on the occasion of the International Cooperators' day at the Cooperative Institute, Bombay.